



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1368.1 - New South Wales Regional Statistics, 2007

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 18/12/2007

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## Summary

### Main Features

**4/2/2008:** The data cubes are being re-issued because additional data have become available since the original publication date, 18 December 2007.

1. The new Health file has:
  - 2 additional tabs with names "Table 6" and "Explanatory Notes T6"
  - updated "Contents" tab.
2. The new Geographic\_area\_comparisons file has:
  - 1 additional tab with name "Table 5"
  - updated "Contents" tab.

**11/01/2008 Note:** This reissue corrects errors in proportion of Local Government Area population in each age/sex category, reported in Table 3 of the Population data cube.

**21/12/2007 Note:** This reissue corrects errors for Mean taxable income and Mean net tax data reported in Table 1 of the Economic resources data cube.

### IN THIS ISSUE

New South Wales Regional Statistics contains statistics from a range of ABS and non-ABS sources. Data are provided for all Local Government Areas (LGAs) and other selected regions in NSW. This product also includes detailed Explanatory Notes and geographic area comparisons. The product content is updated annually.

Statistics are presented in the following chapters which can be downloaded via the Details tab above:

### POPULATION

Estimated Resident Population and average annual growth rates, 2001 to 2006  
Estimated Resident Population, By age, 30 June 2006  
Estimated Resident Population, By age and sex, 30 June 2006  
Population density, 30 June 2006  
Country of birth, 2006  
Language spoken at home, 2006

Religious affiliation, 2006

## **FAMILY AND COMMUNITY**

Children aged 14 years and under, By family composition, 2006

Families, By family composition, 2006

Household composition and size, 2006

## **HEALTH**

Births by age of mother and Total Fertility Rate, 2006

Infant deaths, 2004–2006

Deaths, By age group, 2006

Aged care residents, As at 30 June 2006

Recipients of Community Aged Care Packages, As at 30 June 2006

## **EDUCATION**

Government school enrolments, By grade, 2006

Government school enrolments, By Indigenous status, 2006

Government school enrolments, By sex, 2006

Non-government school enrolments, By grade, 2006

Non-government school enrolments, By Indigenous status, 2006

Non-government school enrolments, By sex, 2006

Non-government school enrolments, By type of non-government school, 2006

Circulation of materials in public libraries, 2005–06

## **WORK**

Labour force status, By sex, 2006–07

Employed persons, By employment status, 2006–07

Employment, By industry, 2006–07

## **ECONOMIC RESOURCES**

Personal taxation statistics, 2004–05

## **HOUSING**

Public housing tenant households, By whether receiving a rental subsidy, As at 30 June 2006

Public housing dwellings, By dwelling type, As at 30 June 2006

## **CRIME AND JUSTICE**

Apprehended Violence Orders issued, By type, 2006

Recorded criminal incidents, 2006

Court appearances for Juveniles, By principal offence, 2006

## **TRANSPORT**

Licence holders, As at 30 June 2006

Usual resident and working population, 2006

## **ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

Dwelling units approved (Original), By type of building, 2006–07  
Value of residential building approved (Original), By type of building and type of work, 2006–07  
Value of non-residential building approved (Original), By sector and ownership and type of building, 2006–07  
Tourist accommodation, June Quarter 2007

## **GEOGRAPHIC AREA COMPARISONS**

Labour Force Dissemination Regions, Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) 2006 Edition  
Concordance between Statistical Local Areas, Local Government Areas and ABS Tourism Regions  
Changes between ASGC Editions 2004 and 2006, Local Government Areas  
Changes between ASGC Editions 2004 and 2006, Statistical Local Areas

## **About this Release**

This product was previously available on a Consultancy basis only.

New South Wales Regional Statistics contains statistics from a range of ABS and non-ABS sources. Data is provided for all Local Government Areas (LGAs) and other selected regions in NSW. This product contains a number of topical chapters: Population, Family and Community, Health, Education, Work, Economic Resources, Crime and Justice, Transport and Economic Activity.

This product also includes detailed Explanatory Notes and geographic area comparisons. The product content is updated annually.

## **Explanatory Notes**

### **Explanatory Notes**

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

Detailed information on each collection covered in this product is available from the links below.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey  
Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Tourist Accommodation  
Australian Taxation Office, Personal Tax  
Department of Education, Science and Training, Non-Government School Census  
Department of Health and Ageing, Management of Expenditure and Resident Linked Information System  
Department of Health and Ageing, System for the Payment of Aged Residential Care

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics  
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database  
NSW Department of Education and Training, Government School Census  
NSW Department of Housing, NSW Public Housing Data Collection  
NSW Health Department, Admitted Patient Data Collection  
NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Births Collection  
NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Deaths Collection  
NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, Driver and Rider Licence Holders  
NSW State Library, Public Library Statistics Collection

## **Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Approvals**

### **AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, BUILDING APPROVALS**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

**1** The Building Approvals Collection (BAPS) presents monthly details of building work approved.

**2** Data from this collection provides timely estimates of future building activity and is an important leading economic indicator. It also provides the sampling framework for the quarterly Building Activity Survey, which is a major contributor to the quarterly National Accounts estimates.

**3** BAPS collects data relating to residential and non-residential building work (above certain value limits) that has been approved within the reference month.

**4** In this product data are presented on the number of dwelling units that will be created as a result of the approval and the value of the building jobs approved.

#### **SCOPE**

**5** The scope of the survey comprises:

- construction of new buildings;
- alterations and additions to existing buildings;
- approved non-structural renovation and refurbishment work; and
- approved installation of integral building fixtures.

**6** From July 1990, the statistics include:

- all approved new residential building valued at \$10,000 or more;
- approved alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 or more; and
- all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

**7** Excluded from the statistics is construction activity not defined as building (e.g. roads, bridges, railways, earthworks, landscaping, etc).

#### **REFERENCE PERIOD**

**8** The data presented relates to the financial year 2006–07.

## **KEY DATA ITEMS**

**9** The following key data items relate to data used in this product.

**10 Alterations and additions:** Building activity carried out on existing buildings. Includes adding to or diminishing floor area, altering the structural design of a building and affixing rigid components which are integral to the functioning of the building.

**11 Building:** A building is a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a building's design is the provision for regular access by persons in order to satisfy its intended use.

**12 Commercial:** Buildings primarily occupied with or engaged in commercial trade or work intended for commercial trade, including buildings used primarily in wholesale and retail trades, office and transport activities.

**13 Conversions:** Building activity which converts to a non-residential building to a residential building, e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments. Conversion is considered to be a special type of alteration, and these jobs have been separately identified as such from the July 1996 reference month, though they have only appeared separately in the Building Approvals publication from the January 1998 issue. Prior to that issue, conversions were published as part of the 'Conversions, etc' category or included elsewhere within a table.

**14 Dwelling unit:** A dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospitals) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in the appropriate category of non-residential building approvals. Dwelling units can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/addition work to an existing residential building; through either new or alteration/addition work on non-residential building, or through conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building.

**15 Houses:** A house is a detached building primarily intended for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretaker's residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses. Also includes 'cottages', 'bungalows' and rectories.

**16 Industrial buildings:** Buildings used for warehousing and the production and assembly activities of industrial establishments, including factories and plants.

**17 New buildings:** Building activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously did not exist.

**18 Non-residential building:** A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long term residential purposes. Note that, on occasions, one or more dwelling units may be created through non-residential building activity. However, the value of these dwelling units cannot be separated out from that of the non-residential building which they are part of. Therefore the value associated with these remain in the appropriate non-residential category.

**19 Other non-residential building:** In this product, an other non-residential building is a building whose function is categorised as education, religion, aged care (including nursing homes), health facilities, entertainment and recreation, short-term accommodation or non-residential buildings not elsewhere classified.

**20 Other residential building:** An other residential building is a building other than a house primarily intended for long-term residential purposes. An other residential building contains more than one dwelling unit. Other residential buildings are coded to the following categories: semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with one storey; semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with two or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of one or two storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of three storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of four or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment attached to a house; other/number of storeys unknown.

**21 Ownership:** Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the sector of the intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval. Residential buildings constructed by private sector builders under government housing authority schemes are classified as public sector when the authority has contracted, or intends to contract, to purchase the building on or before completion.

**22 Residential building:** A residential building is a building consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings can be either houses or other residential buildings.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**23** Building approval statistics are coded according to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006 edition** (cat. No. 1216.0). In this product data are presented for Local Government Areas.

**24** From 1 July 2002, approvals in the External Territories of Australia are included in these statistics.

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**25** Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:

- permits issued from local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities;
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; and
- major building approvals in areas not subject to normal administrative approval (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

## **ACCURACY**

**26** Statistics on the value of building work approved are derived by aggregating the estimated 'value of building work when completed' as reported on building approval documents provided to local councils or other building approval authorities. Conceptually these value data should exclude the value of land and landscaping but include site preparation costs. These estimates are usually a reliable indicator of the completed value of 'houses'. However, for 'other residential buildings' and 'non-residential buildings', they can differ significantly from the completed value of the building as final costs and contracts have not been established before council approval is sought and gained.

**27** The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) generally accepts values provided by approving bodies. Every effort is made to ensure data are provided on a consistent basis, however, there may be instances where value reported does not reflect the building completion value. For example, the reported value for most project homes is the contract price, which may include the cost of site preparation and landscaping. In other cases where a builder is contracted to construct a dwelling based on the owner's plans, the value may only be the builder's costs. Some councils do not use the value on approval documents, instead deriving a value based on floor area and type of structure.

**28** From July 2000, value data includes the Goods and Services Tax (GST) for residential and non-residential building approvals. The ABS has consulted with councils and other approving authorities to ensure that approval values are reported inclusive of GST. Where it was identified by a council or other approving authority that approvals submitted from its jurisdiction were on a GST-exclusive basis, the ABS made adjustments to the data to ensure that values were consistent with other data collected and were inclusive of GST.

**29** When figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**30** The main summary publication from this survey is **Building Approvals, Australia** (cat. No. 8731.0).

## **ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST**

**31** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

# **Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing**

## **AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**1** The Census of Population and Housing (the Census) is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Its objective is to count the number of people in Australia on Census night, identifying their key characteristics and those of the dwellings in which they live.

**2** The Census is conducted under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act, 1905.

**3** Census data are collected on the characteristics of persons, families and households. In this product, data are presented on the following areas:

- cultural diversity
- families

- migration

## SCOPE

**4** The 2006 Census of Population and Housing aims to count every person who spent Census Night, 8 August 2006, in Australia. This includes people in the six states and the territories. The external Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are also in scope of Census while the external territory of Norfolk Island, and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands, are outside the scope of the Australian Census.

**5** All occupied dwellings are counted in the Census with the exception of diplomatic dwellings. Unoccupied private dwellings are also counted with the exception of unoccupied dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates, and units in accommodation for the retired or aged.

**6** Excluded from scope are diplomats and their families, and visitors from overseas who are not required to undergo migration formalities, such as foreign crews on ships. Australian residents out of the country on Census night are also excluded from scope.

**7** Population counts can be based on the person's place of enumeration or place of usual residence.

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**8** The Census is conducted every five years. The 2006 Census was enumerated on the night of 8 August 2006.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**9** Standard classifications are used to code Census data including:

- **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0)
- **Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL)** (cat. no. 1267.0)
- **Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)** (cat. no. 1272.0)
- **Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG)** (cat. no. 1266.0)

**10** The following Census variables are used in this product:

**11** Country of birth: A person's birthplace is coded according to the SACC.

**12** Dwelling structure: A dwelling is a structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census night. Categories used in this product include:

- **Separate house:** A house which stands alone on its own grounds separated from other dwellings by at least half a metre.
- **Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc:** These dwellings have their own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below them.
- **Flat, unit or apartment:** These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell.
- **Other:** Includes caravan, cabin, houseboat, improvised home, tent, sleepers out (e.g. sheds), and house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.



**13 Family:** A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Each separately identified couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship forms the basis of a family. Some households contain more than one family.

**14 Family with dependent children:** Includes families with a child under 15 years and/or a child of 15-24 years of age who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student.

**15 Household:** A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make a common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person.

**16 Household composition:** Describes the type of household within a dwelling:

- Family household: Can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors)
- Multiple family household: Contains more than one family. A maximum of three families can be coded to a household
- Lone person household: Any private dwelling in which there is only one usual resident at least 15 years of age
- Group household: Consists of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships, or other blood relationships in these households.

**17 Language spoken at home:** Persons were asked to indicate whether they speak a language other than English at home. Information was coded according to the ASCL. Only one language was coded for each person.

**18 Place of enumeration:** A count of every person who spent Census night in Australia, based on where he or she was counted (as opposed to their place of 'usual residence').

**19 Religious affiliation:** Answering the question on religious denomination is optional, as provided for in legislation. Responses are coded to the ASCRG.

**20 Usual residence:** Usual residence data provides information on the usually resident population of an area and on internal migration patterns at the State and regional levels. The 2006 Census asked three questions on usual residence: where the person usually lives; where the person usually lived one year ago; and where the person usually lived five years ago.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**21** The 2006 Census was coded according to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006** (cat. no. 1216.0). In this product data are presented for each Local Government Area in NSW.

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**22** Development phase: Before one Census is complete, development work on the next Census begins. This includes consultation with Census users on content changes. Field testing of Census topics is conducted before each Census along with a dress rehearsal to test collection and processing procedures.

**23 Frame:** A collection district (CD) is the basic geographic unit of collection in the Census. A CD is generally a Census workload area that one Census collector can cover to deliver and collect forms in a specified period. On average there are about 200 dwellings per CD. However, urban CDs may contain more, and rural areas fewer, dwellings. Forms are delivered to, and collected from, private and non-private dwellings in Australia by Census collectors.

**24 Collection:** Data are collected via self-enumeration questionnaires. Census collectors deliver forms to each dwelling before Census day and each household is asked to fill in the details required on the form on Census night. Assistance is available from the collector and the Census Inquiry Service (which includes a telephone interpreter service). Collectors are required to collect forms after Census night and visually scan each form to ensure it has been completed. If a respondent refuses to complete the form either a follow up letter is sent or the Area Supervisor attempts to convince the respondent to comply. Some cases may progress to a Notice of Direction and subsequent prosecution if the notice is not complied with.

**25 Processing:** For the 2006 Census, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) was used to capture the data from Census forms together with the use of automatic coding (AC) and computer assisted coding (CAC) in the processing phase.

**26 A Data Processing Centre (DPC)** was established to undertake the processing of data as follows:

- receipt and register of forms - a check was undertaken to ensure that all completed Census forms were received at the DPC
- data capture - the responses to the questions on the forms were coded automatically, or where this was not possible, semi-automatically
- editing - editing was undertaken to reduce the inconsistencies in Census data
- imputation - missing responses for sex, age, marital status and usual residence were imputed
- quality assurance - processes were implemented at the DPC to maximise the accurate and consistent recording of information from the Census forms.

## **ACCURACY**

**27** Since the 1966 Census, each Census has been followed by a Post Enumeration Survey (PES). The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is used to determine how many people were missed in the Census and how many were counted more than once. It is a household survey conducted by ABS interviewers shortly after the Census. The survey provides an independent check on Census coverage and also identifies the key demographic characteristics of the population that have been missed or over counted in the Census. The 2006 Census has a net undercount rate of 2.7%, which is higher than that for the 2001 Census (1.8%).

**28** Census data are subject to errors by respondents or mistakes in collection or processing. The main kinds of error are as follows:

- miscounting - although the Census aims to count each person, some people are missed or counted more than once
- partial non-response - people who are included in the Census do not always answer all the questions which apply to them
- respondent error - editing procedures are used to detect and correct obvious errors

made by individuals completing the Census form (e.g. a six year old in the labour force). However, not all errors can be detected in the editing process and some remain in the final data

- processing error - errors which may occur during the processing of the Census are minimised by means of quality assurance procedures
- random adjustment - cells containing small values are randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families or households.

**29** When Census data are tabulated, cells containing small values are randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid release information about particular individuals, families or households. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant.

## **COLLECTION HISTORY**

**30** New South Wales was the first colony to conduct a Census in 1828. Prior to this population counts were known as musters. Each of the colonies conducted its own Census until 1886. While the first simultaneous Census of all Australian colonies occurred in 1881, the first national Census was taken in 1911. It was followed by others in 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954. Since 1961, Censuses have been conducted regularly every five years (1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006).

**31** Some topics have remained constant over time such as age, marital status and religion. Other topics have been included and excluded at different Censuses (for further information see Metadata).

## **METADATA**

**32** Further information about the Census is available from the ABS in publications such as **How Australia Takes a Census** (cat no. 2903.0), the **Census Dictionary** (cat. no. 2901.0) and the **Information Paper: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Nature and Content** (cat. no. 2008.0).

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**33** For further information about published Census data, see the **ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0) or visit the ABS web site.

## **ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST**

**34** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

# **Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population**

## **AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION**

## INTRODUCTION

**1** The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official estimate of the Australian population.

**2** It is a requirement of the Census and Statistics Act 1905 for the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to compile quarterly population estimates for each Australian state and territory. There are further Acts of Parliament which require population estimates including:

- **Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918**
- **State Grants (General Purposes) Act 1994**
- **Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995**
- **A New Tax System (Commonwealth-State Financial Arrangements) Act 1999.**

**3** In this product estimates of the resident population are presented by age and sex. Data are also presented on population density and annual population change.

## SCOPE

**4** The scope of ERP is based on census counts of all usual residents (except diplomatic personnel and their families). The scope also includes the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census of Population and Housing.

**5** Excluded from scope are overseas visitors in Australia for less than 12 months.

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**6** The ERP is calculated for different reference periods for different populations and geographical areas. The ERP for Australian states and territories is calculated quarterly as at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December each year. Local Government Area (LGA) estimates are available annually for 30 June. In this product data are presented as at 30 June 2006.

**7** ERP is produced in three different stages to meet the conflicting demands of accuracy and timeliness. These are referred to as preliminary, revised and final estimates. In general, preliminary estimates at national and state/territory levels are available six months after the reference period (and nine months for sub-state/territory estimates). Revised estimates are available 21 months later, once revisions to net overseas migration have been taken into account, and final estimates are available after the following census.

**8** In this product the estimates presented for 2002 through 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates based on 2006 Census usual residence data and 2006 geography. The estimate for 2001 is a finalised estimate based on the 2001 Census.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**9** The following definitions are used in this product:

**10 Average annual rate of growth:** The average annual rate of population growth,  $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where  $P_0$  is the population at the start of the period,  $P_n$  is the population at the end of the period and  $n$  is the length of the period between  $P_n$  and  $P_0$  in years.

**11 Estimated Resident Population:** The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

$$\left[ \left( \frac{P_x}{P_o} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

**12 Population density:** The number of people per square kilometre.

**13 Usual residence:** Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.

## GEOGRAPHY

**14** Estimates of the resident population are coded according to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0). In this product data has been coded according to the 2006 edition.

**15** ERP is published for Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), Statistical Divisions (SDs), Statistical Districts, States and Territories, and Australia. In this product, ERP data are presented for each LGA in NSW.

## METHOD OF ESTIMATION

**16** Estimates of the resident population are based on Census counts by place of usual residence (excluding overseas visitors in Australia), with an allowance for net Census undercount, to which are added the number of Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census.

**17** Population estimates are updated by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period, the components of natural increase (births minus deaths, on a usual residence basis) and net overseas migration. For the States and Territories, account is also taken of the estimated interstate movements involving change of usual residence.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA ESTIMATES

**18** Due to the absence of migration data at LGA level, ERP at this level is calculated using a mathematical model. The model establishes a relationship between changes in a population and changes in indicators, such as dwelling approvals and Medicare enrolments, between the two most recent Censuses. The choice of indicator varies across LGAs depending on aspects such as whether the area is urban or rural, and whether the area is growing or otherwise. Changes in these indicators are then used to estimate changes in the population of each area since the last Census. Local knowledge, including that advised by local governments, may be used to adjust the outcome for a particular LGA.

**19** After each Census (at 30 June of the Census year), estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two 30 June dates in the respective Census years.

## ACCURACY

**20** Efforts are made to reduce inaccuracies in the calculation of ERP. After each Census, an evaluation is conducted into the accuracy of all components of population estimation and estimation models. A measure of accuracy is obtained by comparing the latest Census date estimates with the corresponding estimates which have been updated from the previous Census date.

**21** After the 1981 Census of Population and Housing, an important change was made to the concept of what constitutes the population. Previously, population was defined as the number of people actually present at a given time (at the Census). This meant the number of people actually counted and therefore included foreign tourists but excluded Australians abroad. It was decided to define population as the number of residents, i.e. people who usually reside in Australia. Population estimates based on this new concept of population were constructed back to 1971.

## **METADATA**

**22** Further information about ERP is available in **Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 3228.0). Further information on Indigenous ERP is available in **Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians** (cat. no. 3238.0) and **Issues in Estimating the Indigenous Populations (ABS Demography Working Paper 2001/4)** (cat. no. 3126.0). These publications can be found on the ABS web site.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**23** The main source of published ERP data is available in **Australian Demographic Statistics** (cat. no. 3101.0), **Regional Population Growth, Australia** (cat. no. 3218.0), and **Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories** (cat. no. 3201.0).

**24** The main source of published Indigenous ERP is **Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians** (cat. no. 3238.0).

## **ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST**

**25** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

# **Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey**

## **AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**1** The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a monthly survey which collects information about the Labour Force Status and other characteristics of the usually resident Australian civilian population aged 15 and over. This survey is conducted under the authority of the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

**2** In this product, data are presented on the size of the labour force, full-time/part-time status, the unemployment and participation rates and industry division.

## SCOPE

**3** The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas government customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

**4** In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure each person is associated with only dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are a necessary balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is negligible.

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**5** The reference period for the Survey is the week prior to the interview. As this product presents data by Labour Force Dissemination Regions, results are averaged over a period to minimise volatility in the numbers. See table footnotes for details of the averaging.

## Key data items

**6** The following key data items are used in this product:

**7 Actively looking for work:** Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory notice boards or the touch screens at Centrelink; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends and relatives.

**8 Civilian population aged 15 years and over:** All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas government customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

**9 Employed:** All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week;
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on worker's compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

**10 Full-time workers:** Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

**11 Industry:** An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006** (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is determined from a description of the kind of business or service carried out at the person's main job.

**12 Labour force:** For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

**13 Labour force status:** A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

**14 Not in labour force:** Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.

**15 Participation rate:** For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

**16 Part-time workers:** Employed persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work during the reference week.

**17 Unemployed:** Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

**18 Unemployment rate:** For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**19** The Labour Force Survey was coded according to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0). In this product, data are presented for Labour Force Dissemination Regions in NSW for the 2006–07 financial year.

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**20** The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motel, etc.) and covers about 0.45% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

**21** The information is collected using computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) whereby responses are recorded directly onto an electronic questionnaire on a notebook computer.



The CAI method was progressively implemented from October 2003 to August 2004 replacing the 'pen and paper' method previously used.

**22** Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

## **ACCURACY**

**23** Data used in this product are original. Original data have not been adjusted. ABS also release seasonally adjusted and trend labour force data at the state, territory and national level. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Trend data are produced by smoothing seasonally adjusted data, in order to reduce the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted data. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

**24 Population benchmarks:** Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). From February 2004, labour force estimates have been compiled using benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made to historical estimates from January 1999 to January 2004.

**25 Effects of rounding:** Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

**26** Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

**27 Sampling error:** Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of other estimates and other movements may be determined by using information in the paper Labour Force Survey Standard Errors (6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS web site.

**28 Non-sampling error:** Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 96%.

## **COLLECTION HISTORY**

**29** National surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964 to February 1978. The survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978.

**30** From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons

who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 1987 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6203.0).

**31** The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6203.0).

**32** From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics** (cat. no. 6292.0).

**33** Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details see **Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire** (cat. no. 6295.0) and **Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey** (cat. no. 6232.0).

**34** In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. While estimates for periods prior to April 2001 are unrevised and were compiled using a different estimation method, no trend break was identified in the employed persons series. Also, no change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 32). For further details, see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007** (cat. no. 6292.0), released on 21 May 2007.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**35** Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are available in a number of publications. Estimates of Labour Force are published first in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), 31 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are published 38 days after the commencement of the interviews. More detailed estimates are available in electronic products (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) one week after the release of the first estimates. Users may also wish to refer to **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication contains additional tables and a detailed list of related publications.

## **ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST**

**36** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

# **Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Tourist Accommodation**

## **AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, SURVEY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 1** The Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) is a quarterly mail out collection that completely enumerates all in scope accommodation establishments.
- 2** The authority to conduct this survey is provided by the Census and Statistics Act 1905.
- 3** The STA collects information on different types of tourist accommodation.
- 4** In this product, data are presented for establishments, persons employed, takings and bed spaces.

### **SCOPE**

- 5** From March quarter 2005, the scope of the STA comprises the following categories of establishments:
  - licensed hotels and resorts with facilities and 5 or more rooms
  - motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities and 5 or more rooms
  - serviced apartments with 5 or more units
  - caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites
  - holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more rooms or units
  - visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces
- 6** With the exception of caravan parks, these establishments provide predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation, i.e. accommodation which is not leased, and which is provided to guests who would generally stay for periods of less than two months. Some of these establishments also provide long-term residential accommodation. The amount of such activity is considered to be insignificant and is included in the data presented.
- 7** Caravan parks provide either short-term or long-term accommodation. If a caravan park has the majority of sites occupied by paying guests who have stayed continuously for two months or more during the survey period, the caravan park is classified as long-term. The data for caravan parks in this product represents both short-term and long-term accommodation.
- 8** Previous to March quarter 2005, the scope of the STA comprised:
  - licensed hotels and resorts with facilities and 15 or more rooms
  - motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities and 15 or more rooms
  - serviced apartments with 15 or more units
- 9** For the four quarters of 2000 and 2003, the scope of the STA was expanded to include:

- caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites
- holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more rooms or units
- visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**10** The data in this product are for the June quarter 2007.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**11** The following key data items were used in this product.

**12** Bed spaces: The maximum number of bed spaces normally in place available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Three-quarter beds are counted as one bed space; double beds as two bed spaces. Cots and divans not normally used as beds are excluded.

**13** Cabins, flats, units and villas: The maximum number of cabins, flats, units and villas available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

**14** Capacity: Capacity in terms of rooms/units/apartments/suites, visitor hostel bed spaces, holiday flats/units/houses or caravan park sites is the maximum number available to accommodate paying guests on the last day of the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.

**15** Caravan parks: Establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins, flats, units and villas which provide either short-term or long-term accommodation to the general public and which provide powered sites for caravan and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests.

**16** Establishments: The number of licensed hotels and resorts, motels and guest houses, serviced apartments, caravan parks and visitor hostels within the scope of the survey which operated for any part of the survey period, or which closed temporarily for the quarter for seasonal reasons.

**17** Holiday flats, units and houses: The total number of holiday flats, units and houses (excluding establishments predominantly operated on a time-share basis) operated by letting entities (i.e. owners, managers or real estate agents) who have sole letting rights to at least 15 flats, units or houses for short-term letting. These flats, units or houses should be mainly self-contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and should not have breakfast available for guests. Data for holiday flats, units or houses include short-term owner operators as well as paying guest accommodation.

**18** Licensed hotels and resorts with facilities: Establishments with five or more rooms which are licensed to operate a public bar and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis, with a bath/shower and toilet in most guest rooms, but which do not have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave) in most guest rooms.

**19** Motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities: Establishments with five or more rooms which are not licensed to operate a public bar, and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis, with a bath/shower and toilet in most guest rooms, but which do not have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave) in most guest rooms.

**20** On-site vans: The maximum number of vans owned or leased by the establishment for

the purpose of providing accommodation to the general public.

**21 Other powered sites:** The maximum number of sites with provision for connection to electric power supply, available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period, excluding powered sites occupied by on-site vans, and cabins, flats, units and villas.

**22 Persons employed:** The total number of persons working at each accommodation establishment at the end of the survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities). This data item is not applicable to holiday flats, units and houses let by real estate agents.

**23 Serviced apartments:** Establishments with five or more units which mostly comprise self-contained units at the same location, and which are available on a unit/apartment basis to the general public for a minimum of one night. The units should have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave), refrigerator and bath/shower and toilet facilities; all bed linen and towels should be provided, and daily servicing (i.e. cleaning and bed making) must be available through the on-site management, although this service may not necessarily be used.

**24 Takings from accommodation:** Since 1 July 2000, takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including Goods and Services Tax (GST). Takings from meals are excluded. In cases where takings from accommodation data cannot be provided inclusive of GST, the amount of GST payable is estimated and the data revised accordingly. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.

**25 Unpowered sites:** The maximum number of sites with no provision for connection to electric power supply, available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

**26 Visitor hostels:** Establishments with 25 or more bed spaces which provide accommodation to visitors on a bed basis (rather than by room). This category does not include establishments providing charity type accommodation (e.g. Salvation Army hostels) nor hotels, motels and guest houses without in-room facilities which provide accommodation on a per room basis.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**27** In this product, data are presented for Local Government Areas classified to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

**28** SLA data are aggregated to tourism regions as defined by relevant state and territory tourism organisations. Tourism regions are reviewed annually and are subject to boundary and name changes. Where changes have occurred, care should be taken when making comparisons with previously published data at this level.

**29** Details of SLAs, the composition of tourism regions and maps of tourism regions are provided in the ABS publication **Tourism Region Maps and Concordance Files, Australia** (cat. no. 9503.0.55.001).

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**30** The STA is a mail out collection that completely enumerates all in-scope accommodation establishments.

**31** The main source of coverage is from the Australian Automobile Association through AAA Tourism Pty Limited. This is supplemented by notification of new tourism developments and their likely opening dates in selected guides, major tourism journals and periodicals and newspapers. Periodic comparison with lists of accommodation establishments provided by the various tourism organisations and industry associations is also undertaken.

## **ACCURACY**

**32** The survey does not have a sample component and the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error, may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by providers
- errors in the process of capturing data
- imputation for missing data
- definition and classification errors
- incomplete coverage

**33** Every effort has been made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, and efficient operating procedures and systems used to compile statistics.

**34** Missing data items are replaced by imputed values based on reported data. Average quarterly movements are applied to previously reported data for each non-responding unit to estimate values for missing data items. If previously reported data are not available, then data from a similar unit is used as a 'donor' for the missing data items.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**35** Other ABS products which may be of interest are outlined below. Please note, older products may no longer be available through ABS bookshops but are available through ABS libraries. All products released from 1998 onwards are available on the ABS web site:

- **Tourist Accommodation, Australia** (cat. no. 8635.0) (quarterly)
- **Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia** (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002) (quarterly)
- **Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data** (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001-8635.8.55.001)
- **Tourism Region Maps and Concordance Files, Australia** (cat. no. 9503.0.55.001) (annual)
- **Tourist Accommodation, Australia, Expanded Scope Collection** (cat. no. 8635.0.55.001) (irregular)
- **Short-term Visitor Arrivals Estimates, Australia** (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001) (issued monthly)
- **Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia** (cat. no. 3401.0) (issued monthly)
- **Australian National Accounts, Tourism Satellite Account** (cat. no. 5249.0) (annual)
- **Directory of Tourism Statistics, 2000** (cat. no. 1130.0) (irregular)

## **ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST**

**36** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## Australian Tax Office, Personal Tax

### AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE, PERSONAL TAX

#### INTRODUCTION

- 1** Taxation data are managed by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The ATO is the Australian Government's principal revenue collection agency and a major payer of benefits.
- 2** The purpose for collecting taxation statistics is to monitor tax revenue which allows for the management and shaping of the revenue systems that sustain social and economic policy and fund services for Australians.
- 3** The information is collected under the **Income Tax Assessment Act 1997** and other legislative provisions.
- 4** The ATO collects data on demographic characteristics, taxable income, deductions, expenses and tax offsets.
- 5** In this product data are presented on individual taxable and non-taxable income, mean individual taxable income and mean individual net tax.

#### SCOPE

- 6** The scope for this collection is all personal (or individual) taxpayers in Australia.
- 7** The coverage is annual income tax returns and associated schedules (such as the capital gains tax schedule) submitted for the 2004-05 income year, which were processed before 31 October 2006.
- 8** Excluded from the collection are people who are exempt from submitting a tax return.
- 9** Refer to Taxation Statistics 2004-05 or the ATO's website for further information.

#### REFERENCE PERIOD

- 10** The reference period is the 2004-05 income year.

#### KEY DATA ITEMS

- 11** The following key data items from the ATO relate to data used in this product.
- 12 Gross tax:** The sum of tax on taxable income and complementary tax. Gross tax is calculated by applying the general rates of tax to the taxable income of most resident individual taxpayers.
- 13 Mean net tax:** Mean (average) net tax is calculated by dividing the sum of net tax and total imputation credit by the number of taxable individuals.

**14 Mean taxable income:** Mean (or average) taxable income is calculated by dividing taxable income by the number of taxable individuals.

**15 Net tax:** Net tax refers to the 'net tax payable' personal taxpayers are liable to pay. It is calculated by deducting from gross tax any allowed tax offsets and credits (excluding 30% private health insurance tax offset, imputation credit, share of imputation credit from franked dividends and the section 100(2) credit), and adding on any Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge.

**16 Non-taxable individuals:** Non-taxable individuals are those persons who submitted an income tax return to the ATO and their net tax payable was \$0. This is different to those people who did not submit a return.

**17 Taxable income (or loss):** The taxable income amount is an ATO calculated amount. It is equal to the calculated amount of assessable income less allowable deductions. If the amount calculated is less than \$0 (that is, the total of the allowable deductions is greater than the calculated amount of assessable income), the taxable income amount will be reported as equal to \$0.

**18 Taxable individuals:** An individual is considered taxable when the calculated net tax payable of the individual is greater than \$0.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**19** Data are coded according to the postcode in the residential address shown on the individual tax returns. The data have been concorded to Statistical Local Area using the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. No. 1216.0), 2005 edition and have then aggregated to Local Government Area (LGA) for presentation in this product (see paragraph 24).

**20** Cases in which the residential postcode was not shown or an invalid postcode was used have been classified as 'unknown'.

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**21** Individuals receiving an income are required by law to submit a tax return at the end of each financial year. These returns can be completed by the individual, or by an agent acting on their behalf. Individual returns can be lodged either electronically or in paper form.

**22** Once lodged, the ATO processes these returns. Aggregate data from these returns is then used to derive taxation statistics.

**23** Australia's tax system works on self-assessment, i.e. personal taxpayers must show on their annual income tax return all their assessable income and claim only those deductions, expenses and tax offsets to which they are entitled. To assist individuals to complete their income tax returns, the ATO distributes TaxPack which provides comprehensive instructions on how to complete the income tax return.

**24** These data were collected using postcode geography, concorded to Statistical Local Area (SLA) and then concorded to Local Government Area (LGA). The concordance uses 2005 ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data to estimate the percentage contribution of each postcode to each LGA. An assumption underlying the concordance is that the total population in the dataset is distributed throughout a postcode in the same way as the ERP data used to derive the concordance. This may be imprecise when the



concordance is applied to a sub-population; for example, younger or Indigenous persons.

**25** The data published in this product may differ from figures published by the ATO due to differences in the geographic coding of areas along State borders.

**26** Given that all in scope taxpayers are required to submit a return, the data in this collection are not subject to sampling variability. However other inaccuracies, collectively referred to as non-sampling error, may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**27** Detailed taxation data are published by the ATO annually in **Taxation Statistics**. Summary data are also published in the ATO's annual report.

**28** Further regional taxation information is available from the ABS publication **Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia** (cat. no. 5673.0.55.001).

## **RELATED WEB SITES**

**29** Further information can be found at the ATO web site: [www.ato.gov.au](http://www.ato.gov.au).

# **Department of Education, Science and Training, Non-Government School Census**

## **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SCIENCE AND TRAINING, NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOL CENSUS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**1** The Non-Government Census is conducted by the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST). It is a census of non-government schools in Australia.

**2** The Census provides statistics on non-government schools which are used to calculate annual grants entitlements and is used as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) National Schools Statistics Collection.

**3** The information is collected under the authority of the **State Grants (primary and secondary assistance) Act 2000**.

**4** The Census collects information on staff and students from all non-government establishments which administer or provide primary, secondary and/or special education. The data provides a snapshot of the staffing and student numbers on Census day.

**5** In this product, information is presented on NSW non-government school enrolments by sex, grade, Indigenous status and type of non-government school.

## SCOPE

**6** The scope of the Census is staff of, and students enrolled in, non-government schools in Australia on Census day.

**7** An enrolled student is one who is officially enrolled or registered at a school and active in a primary, secondary or special education day program, and who attended on a daily basis. Students who were absent on the day of the Census, but whose absence is explained (e.g. illness, extended holiday, etc.) and remain enrolled, are in scope.

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**8** Data presented in this product relate to students enrolled at the time of the Census. The Census is conducted in the first Friday in August, in the third term of each school year. The data presented are for the calendar year 2006.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**9** The following key data items are used in this product.

**10 Affiliation:** Religious affiliation is used to categorise the school or campus.

**11 Full time equivalent students:** The number of full time equivalent (FTE) students is calculated by the addition of full time student numbers with the full time equivalent of part time student numbers. The latter is calculated by dividing the part-time student's workload into what is considered to be a full-time workload for that State or Territory.

**12 Indigenous status:** Indigenous status is identified by the enrolment records of the students. Enrolment forms are completed by a parent or guardian. Provision of data is voluntary. An Indigenous student is a student of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Note that, historically, the way in which Indigenous status has been determined varies across states and territories. The accuracy of Indigenous numbers depend upon honest and rigorous reporting on enrolment forms and the perception (by students/parents/guardians) that such reporting does not disadvantage the student or family in any way.

**13 Primary education:** Primary education typically commences at around age 5 and lasts for 7 years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. In NSW, primary education extends from Kindergarten to Year 6.

**14 Secondary education:** Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12 and lasts for 4 to 6 years. In NSW, secondary education extends from Year 7 to Year 12.

**15 Special student:** A student must meet all the following criteria to be classified as a Student with Disabilities (SWD):

- the student must have an intellectual, sensory, physical or social/emotional impairment or multiple impairments;
- the student must have been formally assessed as having the impairment by a person with relevant qualifications. Persons with relevant qualifications are persons such as medical practitioners/specialists, psychologists, social workers, members of the therapy professions, visiting teacher services or guidance officers in schools. Qualifications must be relevant to the impairment being assessed; and
- the degree of impairment must be sufficient to satisfy the criteria for enrolment in

government special education services or programmes in the State or Territory.

**16** If the State or Territory government does not provide a special education service or programme for a particular impairment, or the impairment is not of sufficient severity to qualify the student for a government special education service or programme, the student cannot be included as a student with disabilities.

**17** Students attending special schools are recorded according to age, not year level.

**18 Ungraded students:** Ungraded students cannot be allocated to a particular grade, even though they may attend a primary, secondary or combined primary/secondary school and may be associated with primary or secondary areas of education.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**19** Data are geocoded to the Statistical Local Area (SLA) based on the geographic coordinates of the school address rather than student's residence. In this product, SLAs are aggregated to Local Government Areas (LGAs). The 2006 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) was used in the coding.

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**20** School Census data are submitted by each school using the DEST website. Extensive help information is available to school officials entering the data. A statutory declaration, signed by an appropriate officer, needs to be signed prior to the information being submitted.

**21** The Census information, including the statutory declaration, is requested to be submitted by the following Friday after the Census date. For multi-campus schools, a separate form must be completed for each campus.

## **ACCURACY**

**22** After each Census, DEST conducts a Post Enumeration Exercise as a quality assurance measure. Auditors are sent to randomly selected schools to assess how accurately the forms were completed.

**23** Indigenous status may be under reported on enrolment forms. The forms are completed by a parent or guardian who may not necessarily identify the Indigenous status of students. The level of under reporting is unknown.

**24** As the data are coded to the location of the school, care should be taken in using the data in concert with other data sources that are based on the residence of students and families.

**25** As this collection is a census, the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

**26** Due to the rounding of FTE data, totals are not always equal to the sum of the components.

## **COLLECTION HISTORY**

**27** The Census was first conducted in 1985 and has been conducted annually since then.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**28** Information from the Non-Government School Census, in addition to enrolments information from government schools for each State and Territory, is published by the ABS in **Schools, Australia** (cat. No. 4221.0). Data cubes are also available for each State and Territory.

## **RELATED WEB SITES**

**29** More information can be found at the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) web site: [www.dest.gov.au](http://www.dest.gov.au).

# **Department of Health and Ageing, Management of Expenditure and Resident Linked Information System**

## **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND AGEING, MANAGEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RESIDENT LINKED RESIDENTIAL CARE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**1** Data on the number of recipients of Community Aged Care Packages are sourced via the Department of Health and Ageing, Management of Expenditure and Resident Linked Information System. Community Aged Care Packages (CACP) are a Commonwealth-funded program designed to provide assistance to enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community.

**2** The Management of Expenditure and Resident Linked Information System (MERLIN) records the administration of payments to providers of Community Aged Care Packages. This data are used primarily by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

**3** The collection contains information on the personal characteristics of CACP recipients, and their admission, separation and service provider details.

**4** In this product, data are presented on the number of CACP recipients in each Local Government Area (LGA) in NSW.

### **SCOPE**

**5** The scope of this collection is all persons receiving a Community Aged Care Package.

**6** Data about service outlets receiving flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy and about Multi-Purpose service outlets are not available as their recipients are not included in the current national database. These services provide

less than two percent of residential care places and care packages Australia wide.

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**7** The data in this product relate to people receiving Community Aged Care Packages as at 30 June 2006.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**8** The following key data items were used in this product.

**9 Care recipients:** A person assessed as having significant care needs which can be appropriately met through the provision of residential care, community care, and/or flexible care.

**10 Community Aged Care Package (CACP):** A commonwealth-provided funding package to be used to purchase assistance which will enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community.

## GEOGRAPHY

**11** The location of the service outlet (not the service recipient) is geocoded to the Statistical Local Area (SLA). In this product, SLAs are aggregated to LGAs. The 2006 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. No. 1216.0) was used in the coding.

## COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

**12** Where an Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT) assesses a person and recommends that the person receive a CACP, a delegate of the ACAT will complete an Aged Care Application and Approval Form (Form 2624) in consultation with the applicant. The form is signed by either the applicant or someone on behalf of the applicant.

**13** Details from this form are entered into the MERLIN system by DoHA staff. Data are then transferred to DoHA's data warehouse, the Aged Care and Community Care Management Information System (ACCMIS), from which statistical extracts are taken.

**14** Data from ACCMIS are provided to AIHW, who produce a national publication on recipients of CACPs.

## ACCURACY

**15** The ACCMIS data warehouse is periodically 'refreshed' and some existing data are revised when this occurs. As such, two extractions of data for the same period of time could have come differences due to revisions in between the dates of extraction.

**16** The location of a service-providing outlet may be in a different LGA to the usual residence of the care recipient, and as such, care should be taken in the interpretation of this data.

**17** As data in this collection are obtained from an administrative system, DoHA's system for payment to providers of Community Aged Care Packages, they are not subject to sampling variability. However other inaccuracies, collectively referred to as non-sampling error, may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in data reporting by respondents;
- errors in capturing or processing data;
- estimating missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

## COLLECTION HISTORY

**18** The AIHW publication **Community Aged Care Packages in Australia, 2005–06** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 55) is the eighth annual compilation of these statistics. In late 2002, a national census of Community Aged Care Package providers was conducted. This material was published in the AIHW report **Community Aged Care Packages Census 2002** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 35).

## PUBLISHED DATA

**19** The AIHW publication **Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2005–06** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 54), and issues for previous financial years are available from the AIHW website, as is a working paper entitled **Client characteristics metadata in residential aged care**, Jeffery, K., (AIHW cat. no. AGE 28).

## RELATED WEB SITES

**21** Further information can be found at the Department of Health and Ageing web site: [www.health.gov.au](http://www.health.gov.au).

**22** Further information can be found at the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare web site: [www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au).

# Department of Health and Ageing, System for the Payment of Aged Residential Care

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND AGEING, SYSTEM FOR THE PAYMENT OF AGED RESIDENTIAL CARE

### INTRODUCTION

**1** Data on the number of persons in aged residential care in NSW is sourced via the Department of Health and Ageing, System for the Payment of Aged Residential Care. The System for the Payment of Aged Residential Care (SPARC) is an administrative collection managed by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. It contains details of the payments to providers of residential care in Australia.

**2** The data are primarily used by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

**3** This collection contains information on residents, their classification scale, admission and separation dates.

**4** In this product, data are presented on the number of persons in aged residential care for each Local Government Area (LGA) in NSW. Data has been sourced from DoHA.

## SCOPE

**5** The scope of the collection is all persons who:

- were living in a nursing home or hostel (now referred to collectively as "residential care") at 1 October 1997 or who have since been admitted to residential care;
- have applied for admittance to residential care and at 1 October 1997 had a valid Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT) assessment; or
- have previously been living in residential care and have since 'separated', i.e. have left residential care.

**6** People in residential care include both permanent and respite admissions.

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**7** The data in this product relate to people in residential aged care as at 30 June 2006.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**8** The following key data items were used in this product:

**9 Care recipients:** A person assessed as having significant care needs which can be appropriately met through the provision of residential care, community care and/or flexible care.

**10 Resident:** A resident is a person who has been assessed as requiring residential care and who resides in a Commonwealth-funded aged care service.

**11 Residential care:** Personal and/or nursing care that is provided to a person in a residential care service. The person is also provided with accommodation that includes appropriate staffing, meals, cleaning services, furnishings, furniture and equipment for the provision of that care and accommodation.

## GEOGRAPHY

**12** Data are geocoded to Statistical Local Area (SLA) based on the location of the service (not of the service recipient). In this product, SLAs are aggregated to LGAs. The 2006 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. No. 1216.0) was used in the coding.

## COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

**13** Where a person is assessed and it is recommended that the person be admitted to a residential aged care facility, a delegate of the assessing team will complete an Aged Care Application and Approval Form (Form 2624) in consultation with the applicant. The form is signed by either the applicant or someone on behalf of the applicant.

**14** Details from this form are entered into the SPARC system by DoHA staff. Data are then transferred to DoHA's data warehouse, the Aged Care and Community Care Management Information System (ACCMIS), from which statistical extracts are taken.

**15** Data from ACCMIS are provided to AIHW who produce a national publication on residential aged care.

## ACCURACY

**16** The ACCMIS data warehouse is periodically 'refreshed' and some existing data are revised when this occurs. As such, two extractions of data for the same period of time could have some differences due to revisions in between the dates of extraction.

**17** Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these tables as residents may not necessarily have been living in the same LGA prior to their admission to residential care.

**18** As data in this collection are obtained from an administrative system, DoHA's payment system to residential aged care facilities, they are not subject to sampling variability. However other inaccuracies, collectively referred to as non-sampling error, may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in data reporting by respondents;
- errors in capturing or processing data;
- estimating missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

## COLLECTION HISTORY

**19** Residential aged care was restructured in 1997-98 and a single system for the collection of information, SPARC, was introduced.

## PUBLISHED DATA

**20** The AIHW publication **Residential aged care in Australia, 2003-04** (AIHW cat. No. AGE 43) is available from the AIHW website, as is a working paper entitled **Client characteristics metadata in residential aged care**.

## RELATED WEB SITES

**21** Further information can be found at the Department of Health and Ageing web site: [www.health.gov.au](http://www.health.gov.au).

**22** Further information can be found at the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare web site: [www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au).

# NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics

## NSW BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH, NSW CRIMINAL COURTS STATISTICS

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This report contains statistics relating to juvenile criminal matters finalised in New South Wales Children's, Local, District and Supreme Courts. Data are from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.



**2** Prior to January 2006, data on juvenile court appearances were provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice. These statistics are now provided by BOCSAR (see paragraph 18).

**3** In this product, data are presented by principal offence.

## SCOPE

**4** The scope of the collection is all finalised court appearances in NSW courts, of persons aged 10-17 at the time of the original offence. This includes people who may no longer reside in NSW, and people who may be aged 18 years or over at the time of the court appearance. It also includes finalised court appearances where the outcome did not result in a conviction. It covers court appearances of juveniles in the Children's Court, Local, District and Supreme Courts.

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**5** The reference period for the collection is annual with data in the product presented for the 2006 calendar year.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**6** The following key data items relate to the data presented in this product:

**7 Criminal offence:** Criminal offences are defined under common law and recorded in accordance with the **Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)** (cat. no. 1234.0).

**8 Principal offence:** As two or more offences can be dealt with at one time, a person's principal offence is deemed to be that which attracts the most severe penalty.

## GEOGRAPHY

**9** Data are coded to Local Government Area (LGA) based on the client's usual residence at the time of the finalised court appearance. The client's usual residence does not necessarily reflect their residence at the time the offence was committed nor the local at which the offence occurred.

**10** Juvenile courts data was coded according to the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006** (cat. No. 1216.0). In this product data are presented for each Local Government Area in NSW.

## COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

**11 Higher Courts:** Information for District Courts and the Supreme Court is obtained from court files and entered into the District Court's Case Tracking System. A monthly extract is then validated and compiled into BOCSAR datasets for extraction.

**12 Computerised Children's and Local Courts:** All computerised Local and Children's Courts enter case information into the General Local Court (GLC) system. A monthly extract is then validated by BOCSAR.

**13 Non-computerised Local Courts:** Paper coded forms are sent to BOCSAR where the data is entered and then validated.

**14 Non-computerised Children's Courts:** Paper coded forms are sent to the Department of Juvenile Justice who enter the data into their system. Quarterly extracts are then sent to BOCSAR for validation.

## **ACCURACY**

**15** Data is validated by BOCSAR before being compiled into datasets.

**16** As this collection is a census, the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- data reporting errors by respondents;
- errors in capturing or processing data;
- definition and classification errors.

**17** The coding of geographic regions should be taken into account when interpreting data (see paragraph 10).

## **COLLECTION HISTORY**

**18** Prior to January 2006, the majority of juvenile court data were collected by the Department of Juvenile Justice. The Department of Juvenile Justice continues to provide raw data for the non-computerised courts, which are further processed by BOCSAR (see paragraph 14). Due to this change in the data source, Children's Court data for this year should not be directly compared with that published previously.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**19** Selected information is published in the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research publication **NSW Criminal Court Statistics**.

## **RELATED WEB SITES**

**20** Further information can be found at the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research web site: [www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au](http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au).

# **NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database**

## **NSW BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH, RECORDED CRIME STATISTICS DATABASE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**1** The Recorded Crime Statistics Database of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) comprises extracts from the NSW Police Computerised Operational Policing System (COPS). The primary purpose of the COPS database is to record all police activities by NSW Police. As a secondary purpose an extract of the data is used to produce crime statistics for NSW via BOCSAR and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

**2** NSW Police do not have mandatory reporting requirements outside the Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985. BOCSAR are not subject to any legislative reporting requirements but report crime statistics in accordance with their charter. A copy of their charter can be seen on the BOCSAR web site (see paragraph 38). An extract of the administrative by-product is used by BOCSAR to produce regular reports and ad-hoc analysis of crime rates and trend statistics.

**3** Recorded crime statistics represent criminal incidents reported to police and recorded on the COPS database. The counting units are recorded criminal incidents, (except for murder and manslaughter where the counting units are victims), rather than recorded offences. COPS data are categorised by date of reporting to police (or date of detection by police) rather than by date of occurrence of the incident. Information recorded in the COPS database relates to unique occurrences attended by police or reported to police (referred to as COPS events). Within each unique occurrence, linked information on incident type, persons of interest and victims is also recorded. Note that more than one incident can be included in a single COPS event. Similarly more than one offence can be included in a single incident.

**4** In this product, selected data on occurrences are presented:

- number of criminal incidents, by offence category;
- number of apprehended violence orders (AVOs) granted.

## **SCOPE**

**5** The COPS database used by NSW Police includes information on all reported criminal incidents, data on police actions, and other occurrences attended by, or reported to, police. The scope of the dataset is police activities, including:

- all events attended;
- all recorded victim records associated with reported and detected personal crime;
- persons of interest involved in all reported and detected crime;
- incidents of all reported and detected crime;
- apprehended violence orders (AVOs) granted; and
- other information used in policing.

**6** Excluded from the scope of the COPS database are offences which do not involve NSW Police such as offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction. That is, if there is no action by NSW Police, then there would be nothing recorded in COPS. However, if NSW Police were investigating an offence against Commonwealth laws then it would be included in COPS.

**7** The scope of the extracts from the COPS database, in the BOCSAR Recorded Crime Statistics Database, includes verified records of criminal incidents, persons of interest and victims. A verified record is one which has been signed off by the recording officer's supervisor. The selected domestic violence characteristics extracted directly from the COPS database include only verified incidents.

**8** In this product, the scope of the AVO data is for AVOs granted in NSW Local Courts for NSW residents only.

## **REFERENCE PERIOD**

**9** BOCSAR receives a two year extract of information from the NSW Police for each quarter. The data presented in this product are for 2006.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**10** The following key data items are used in this product.

**11 Apprehended violence order:** AVOs are orders that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering a number of things that the defendant must not do. The defendant must obey the orders made by the Court. Depending on the relationship between the applicant and the defendant, AVOs can relate to either domestic violence or non-domestic related (personal) violence.

**12 Criminal incident:** A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same offender(s);
- involved the same victim(s);
- occurred at (or in the case of fire, started at) the one location;
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;
- falls into one offence category; and
- falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', 'attempted', 'conspiracy').

**13** A criminal incident consists of one or more offences of the same type (and their related victims and offenders) which are grouped into the same unique occurrence if they are committed by the same person or group of persons and if:

- they are part of actions committed simultaneously or in sequence over a short period of time at the same place;
- they are part of interrelated actions; that is, where one action leads to the other or where one is the consequence of the other(s); and
- they involve the same action(s) repeated over a long period of time against the same victim(s) and come to the attention of the police at one point in time.

**14** One offender assaulting two victims would be counted as one criminal incident. Alternatively, two criminal incidents are recorded in the COPS database if there are two distinct offence types involved (e.g. demand money with menaces and assault) even if the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. A criminal incident can have more than one person of interest.

**15 Domestic violence:** Domestic violence occurs when one person uses some form of violence such as physical, emotional, sexual, financial or social to control another person in a current or previous relationship. Where assault or other offences occur in a COPS event, police officers are required to record if it is related to domestic violence. If no criminal offence is recorded, but domestic violence is indicated, a Domestic Violence - no offence COPS incident is recorded.

**16 Offence category:** Offence categories are derived from COPS incident types, a unique police classification which encompasses offences as well as other police activities. The COPS extract used by BOCSAR is based on a set of offence categories aligned to the 1995 **Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO)**, issued by the ABS (cat. no. 1234.0). In this product, the offences types and sub-categories reported are:

## **17 Assault:**

- domestic violence related
- non-domestic violence related.

## **18 Sexual offences:**

- sexual assault.

## **19 Robbery:**

- robbery without a weapon
- robbery with a firearm
- robbery with a weapon not a firearm.

## **20 Theft:**

- break and enter - dwelling
- break and enter - non-dwelling
- motor vehicle theft
- steal from motor vehicle.

## **21 Arson**

## **22 Malicious damage to property**

## **23 Illicit drug offences:**

- possession and/or use of drugs (includes the possession and/or use of cocaine, narcotics, cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy and other drugs)
- dealing/trafficking drugs (includes the possession and/or use of cocaine, narcotics, cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy and other drugs).

## **24 Driving offences:**

- note that from 2003 onwards, the counting unit for driving offences, including driving causing death, is the number of legal actions commenced.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**25** The COPS database has mandatory suburb and postcode fields in which geographical details are entered. In this product, data are concorded to Local Government Area (LGA) using a postcode to LGA concordance, which proportionately allocates population. The 2006 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) was used in the coding.

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**26** NSW Police Service compile the COPS database, entering details of all crimes that are either reported to them by a victim or witness, or which they have detected during the

course of their duty. Records are verified by the recording officer's supervisor.

**27** BOCSAR receives an extract of the COPS database which forms the basis of the BOCSAR Recorded Crime Statistics Database.

**28** The BOCSAR Recorded Crime Statistics Database is edited to remove offences not included in their collection and to remove invalid postcodes.

**29** Criminal incidents are included in the counting period in which they were reported to or detected by police. In most cases criminal incidents are recorded on the COPS database on the day of reporting. Because the reporting date and recording date may differ, it is possible for some updating of data to occur. That is, data extracted for a specified period of time (incidents reported in 2002 for example) may differ according to the date of extraction of the data. This updating is, however, minimal and is unlikely to affect trends in the data.

**30** COPS data relate to the date the offence comes to the attention of the police, not the date on which the offence occurs. This is particularly relevant to offences such as homicide and sexual assault.

**31** Recorded crime statistics for some offence categories do not accurately reflect the actual level of crime in the community. This is because the number of incidents recorded may be affected by extraneous factors which are not easily measured, in particular:

- many crimes which occur are not reported to police and are therefore not recorded e.g. a large number of assaults, sexual assaults and robberies are not reported to police
- recording of offences which are detected by, rather than reported to, police are strongly affected by policing practices e.g. drug offences, drink driving offences, offensive behaviour and receiving stolen goods. Therefore recorded figures for such offences do not accurately reflect actual numbers.

**32** The data in COPS were collected using postcode geography and then concorded to Local Government Areas (LGAs). An assumption underlying the concordance is that the population in the dataset is distributed evenly throughout a postcode in the same way as the Census data used to derive the concordance. This may be imprecise when the concordance is applied to a sub-population; for example, younger or Indigenous persons.

**33** As data in this collection are obtained from an administrative system, they are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in data reporting by respondents;
- errors in capturing or processing data;
- estimation for missing misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

## **COMPARISON WITH OTHER DATA SOURCES**

**34** Data sourced directly from the COPS database will differ from data published by BOCSAR because COPS data includes both verified and non-verified records, whereas BOCSAR data exclude non-verified records.

## COLLECTION HISTORY

**35** COPS data are affected by legislative changes. This includes the creation of new offences as well as major initiatives such as mandatory reporting. The results of Ministerial and Ombudsman reviews of legislation can also affect the way offence and activity incidents are recorded and reported. These types of changes may have an impact on reported crime statistics over time.

**36** BOCSAR has received COPS data since 1994.

## PUBLISHED DATA

**37** The major annual publication produced by BOCSAR is **NSW Recorded Crime Statistics**. Information about the COPS data used by BOCSAR is available in this publication. Information on Apprehended Violence Orders is published by BOCSAR in **NSW Criminal Court Statistics**.

## RELATED WEB SITES

**38** Further information can be found at the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research web site: [www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au](http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au).

# NSW Department of Education and Training, Government School Census

## NSW DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, GOVERNMENT SCHOOL CENSUS

### INTRODUCTION

**1** The Government School Census Collections are administered by the NSW Department of Education and Training (DET). The collections consist of the Term One School Census and Mid Year School Census, which are censuses of all students in government schools in NSW.

**2** DET conducts the censuses for planning, reporting and resource allocation purposes.

**3** There are no legislative requirements to conduct the censuses. However, DET is required to report the Mid Year Census results to the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the National Schools Statistics Collection (NSSC).

**4** The censuses collect information on the demographic characteristics of government school students in NSW. Demographic characteristics such as age and sex are collected in both censuses. Data on language spoken at home is only collected in the Term One Census and data on Indigenous status is only collected in the Mid Year Census.

**5** In this product, information is presented from the Mid Year Census on NSW public school enrolments by sex, grade, and Indigenous status.

### SCOPE

**6** The scope of the Mid Year Census includes all students enrolled in government schools in

NSW on the day of the Mid Year Census. Enrolled students include students that are full-time, and full time equivalent (FTE).

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**7** The data relate to students enrolled at the time of the Mid Year Census, conducted on the first Friday in August, in the third term of each school year. The data presented are for the calendar year 2006.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**8** The following key data items are used in this product.

**9 Full time equivalent (FTE):** A full time load has a value of one. Students on less than a full time load are expressed as a fraction of the minimum full time load. In the period from 2001 to 2006 a minimum workload for a full time year 11 or year 12 in NSW government schools was 10 units of study.

**10 Indigenous status:** Indigenous status is identified by the enrolment records of the students. Enrolment forms are completed by a parent or guardian. Provision of data is voluntary. An Indigenous student is a student of Aboriginal and/ or Torres Strait Islander origin. Historically, the way in which Indigenous status has been determined varies across states and territories. The accuracy of Indigenous numbers depends upon honest and rigorous reporting on enrolment forms and the perception (by students/parents/guardians) that such reporting does not disadvantage the student or family in any way.

**11 Primary Education:** Primary education typically commences at around age 5 and usually lasts for 7 years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. In NSW primary education extends from Kindergarten to Year 6.

**12 Schools for Specific Purposes:** Schools for specific purposes (SSPs) are for students with specific needs. Students in SSPs are not assigned to a year of schooling but are reported according to their type of specific need. Students with multiple disabilities are reported according to their main disability. Most schools for specific purposes have permanent enrolments and include schools for students with intellectual (mild, moderate and severe), physical, visual or hearing disabilities, behaviours disorders or emotional disturbance, and students in juvenile justice centres.

**13 Secondary education:** Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12, and lasts for 4 to 6 years. In NSW secondary education extends from Year 7 to Year 12.

**14 Ungraded:** Ungraded students may attend a special primary, secondary or combined primary/secondary school and may be associated with primary or secondary areas of education but can not be allocated to a particular year level.

## GEOGRAPHY

**15** Data are geocoded to the Statistical Local Area (SLA) based on the geographic coordinates of the school address rather than then student's residence. In this product, SLAs are aggregated to Local Government Areas (LGA). The 2006 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) was used to code the data presented in this product.

## COLLECTION METHODOLOGY



**16** Student enrolment details are used by schools to complete the Term One Census and Mid Year Census. School enrolment forms are completed by a parent or guardian at the time of student enrolment. It is not compulsory to answer every question asked on the form. School administration staff enter enrolment form details into the school computing system.

**17** Standard forms, sent by DET, are used for the Mid Year Census. The forms are completed by school administrative staff, either manually or using a standard computer report. They are then approved by the school's principal and returned to DET.

**18** DET processes the forms and then performs data editing, cross validation and data manipulation to ensure data are correct. Forms that have missing values are referred back to the school in question.

## **ACCURACY**

**19** A parent or guardian may not necessarily identify the Indigenous status of their child when completing an enrolment form. Therefore Indigenous status may be under reported. The level of under-reporting is not known.

**20** As the data is coded to the location of the school, care should be taken in using them in concert with other data sources that are based on the residence of students and families.

**21** As this collection is a census, the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

**22** Due to the rounding of FTE data, totals are not always equal to the sum of the components.

## **COLLECTION HISTORY**

**23** Government school censuses have been conducted since the 1980s. Since the first collections, changes in the type of demographic information collected in each census have occurred. For example, between 1987 and 1995 data on language spoken at home were collected in the Mid Year Census. However, from 1996 this information was collected as part of the Term One Census.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**24** The main source of published data from the Government School Census Collections is the **DET Statistical Bulletin** and the **DET Annual Report**. Additional data from the censuses are published in **DET LBOTE Bulletin, Mid Year in Brief** and the **DET Directory**. The data collected in the Mid Year Census are also aggregated and published by the ABS in **Schools Australia** (cat. no. 4221.0)

## **RELATED WEB SITES**

**25** Further information can be found at the NSW Department of Education and Training web

# **NSW Department of Housing, NSW Public Housing Data Collection**

## **NSW DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING, NSW PUBLIC HOUSING DATA COLLECTION**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**1** The NSW Public Housing Data Collection is administered by the NSW Department of Housing. The collection is based on information recorded in the Integrated Housing System (IHS), which is the central business system for managing public housing tenancies and properties. It is collected as part of the ongoing administration of public housing properties and tenancies.

**2** There is no legislative requirement to collect this data.

**3** Data are collected on aspects of public housing stock (properties), tenants (tenancy holders) and applicants eligible for public housing.

**4** In this product, data are presented for public housing properties and tenants by household size.

### **SCOPE**

**5** The scope of the collection is public housing in NSW. The scope of the data included in this product includes only tenantable properties. Tenantable properties are either occupied by tenants or vacant properties for allocation to applicants. Properties which are for sale or redevelopment are not considered tenantable.

**6** Properties belonging to the Aboriginal Housing Office and properties managed by community housing providers are excluded from scope. Vacant land and commercial properties are also not included.

**7** To be eligible for public housing in NSW, a person must satisfy the following conditions:

- be a citizen or have permanent residency in Australia;
- live in NSW;
- have a household income within the Department's income eligibility limits;
- comply with the Department's policy on asset ownership;
- be able to sustain a successful tenancy;
- if a former tenant, make repayments of any former debts to the Department; and
- generally, be 18 years or over.

### **REFERENCE PERIOD**

**8** The collection provides a snapshot of public housing properties (stock) and tenancies as at 30 June each year. This product presents data for 2006.

### **KEY DATA ITEMS**

**9** The collection uses the **National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (NHADD)** Version 3 where possible, which can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare web site (see paragraph 18). The following definitions are from the NSW Department of Housing and the NHADD Version 3.

**10 Properties:** Refers to properties owned by the NSW Housing and Land Corporation or head-leased by the Department. Data presented on public housing properties in this product are for occupied or vacant tenable public housing properties only (see paragraphs 5 and 6 for details).

**11 Rental subsidy:** The difference between the market rent of the properties and the rent charged to the tenant based on income (NHADD Version 3).

**12 Tenant:** Refers to households holding a tenancy agreement with the NSW Department of Housing (see paragraph 7 for tenant eligibility).

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**13** The data are coded based on the Local Government Area of the public housing properties and tenancies. The 2006 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. No. 1216.0) was used in the coding.

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**14** Information about public housing is recorded and updated by Client Service Officers in the Department's Integrated Housing System (IHS). Aggregated data on public housing properties and tenancies is extracted from the IHS for the purpose of analysis.

## **ACCURACY**

**15** As data in this collection are obtained from an administrative system, they are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in capturing or processing data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**16** Summary data are published by the Department of Housing in its **Annual Report** and by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) in the **Annual Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) National Data Reports**. The scope of data in the CSHA reports is slightly different than that presented in this product.

## **RELATED WEB SITES**

**17** Further information can be found at the NSW Department of Housing web site: [www.housing.nsw.gov.au](http://www.housing.nsw.gov.au).

**18** Information about the **National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary** and the **CSHA National Data Reports** can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare web

# NSW Health Department, Admitted Patient Data Collection

This document was added or updated on 04/02/2008.

## NSW HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ADMITTED PATIENT DATA COLLECTION

### INTRODUCTION

**1** The Admitted Patient Data Collection (APDC) formerly the Inpatient Statistics Collection) is administered by the NSW Health Department. It is a census of all admitted patient services provided by NSW Public and Private Hospitals.

**2** The purpose of the collection is to plan health services, track indicators of health status, and provide statistical information to monitor the utilisation of NSW hospital services. The collection is also used to compile the NSW Cancer Registry.

**3** Reporting to the Admitted Patient Data Collection (APDC) is a requirement under the *Health Administration Act 1982* for public hospitals, and the *Private Hospitals and Day Procedures Centres Act 1988* and section 44(1) *Health Insurance Act 1973* for private hospitals.

**4** The information collected includes patient demographics, source of referral to the service, referred to on separation, and clinical information (diagnoses, procedures, external causes, activities when injured, places of occurrence, and morphologies). For public sector sites the information also includes admitted patient events such as changes in ward, treating doctor, legal status, financial class and leave.

### SCOPE

**5** The APDC covers all admitted patient activity provided by Public Hospitals, Public Psychiatric Hospitals, Multi Purpose Services, Private Hospitals and Private Day Procedure Centres in NSW.

**6** The collection excludes all services provided on a non-admitted patient basis by any of the establishments listed above, while those performed on an admitted patient basis are included in the collection.

**7** Also excluded from the scope are:

- Hospital boarders (that is, people staying at the hospital who are accompanying patients, such as parents of young children)
- Still births
- Posthumous organ procurement
- Community residential clients
- Residential Aged Care clients in beds funded directly by the Australian Government.

**8** The Admitted Patient Data Collection includes data on hospital separations for NSW residents admitted to interstate hospitals. Figures in this report are based on separations of NSW residents only, within NSW or interstate hospitals.

## **REFERENCE PERIOD**

**9** The APDC is an annual collection. Public hospital data is reported weekly, while Private hospital data is reported monthly. The latest publishable release is for the 2005-06 financial year.

## **KEY DATA ITEMS**

**10** Clinical information is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases, using the 10th revision Australian modification (ICD-10-AM).

**11** For each separation (i.e. discharge, death or transfer), the principal cause of hospitalisation is allocated to a diagnosis group. Records where an external cause (for instance, injury, transport accident, poisoning) is present are allocated to the external cause category. All other separations are allocated to diagnosis code based on the principle diagnosis. Definitions of the diagnosis codes can be obtained from the Report of the NSW Chief Health Officer (see Published data below).

**12** The data presented in this product are the proportions of all separations within each diagnosis groups, as well as the number of separations and directly standardised rates, for each diagnosis group and total separations, based on the 2005-06 financial year, for each health area of residence and for NSW as a whole.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

**13** Data are available by the usual residence of patients or hospital where the service is provided in NSW, by Area Health Service or Statistical Local Area (SLA).

**14** In this product the data are aggregated to the NSW Department of Health's health areas of residence.

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**15** The information contained in the collection is provided by the patient, the health service provider and hospital administration units.

**16** APDC data are for episodes of care in hospital. Episodes of care end with the discharge, transfer, or death of a patient. A new episode of care may also start when the service category for an admitted patient is altered as a result of a change in the on-going clinical care requirements for that patient during the one period of hospitalisation in a single facility. A person may have more than one period of hospitalisation for given cause in a year, and one period of hospitalisation may involve a number of hospital separations.

**17** The populations used in the calculation of rates were the ABS mid-financial-year estimated resident populations.

## **ACCURACY**

**18** Prior to 1 July 1993, APDC estimates were derived from a sample of all inpatient separations. Since 1 July 1993, the collection became a census of every service provided

on an admitted patient, thus eliminating sampling error.

**19** However, non-sampling errors can occur. Non sampling errors include:

- item non-response
- transcription errors
- coding errors
- clerical and editing errors
- data conversion errors

Data quality checks are applied to reduce these errors, which are detailed on the NSW Department of Health web site (see Related web sites).

**20** A range of data quality checks identify records with missing and inconsistently reported data when the data is being loaded by the NSW Health Department.

**21** Since the mid 1990s, clinical coding software has been utilised by NSW Health hospitals to assist with clinical coding and improve accuracy. Efforts have also been made to ensure that data is consistent at the hospital, Area Health Service, State and National level. Input edit checks are used to ensure data is correct at the time of first entry.

**22** There are predetermined due dates for the reporting of all APDC records. In instances where a care facility does not meet the reporting deadline, a system of fines on a per record basis is applied.

## **COLLECTION HISTORY**

**23** On 1 July, 2004 the collection previously known as the 'Inpatient Statistics Collection' was renamed the 'Admitted Patient Data Collection'. The collection has been managed by the NSW Health Department since 1981. Prior to that, the Australian Bureau of Statistics collected data on hospital admitted patient activity.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**24** The main source of published data is the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Australia Hospital Statistics 2005–06.

**25** Data are also published in the *NSW Chief Health Officers Report* which can be found at [www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/chorepl/](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/chorepl/).

## **RELATED WEBSITES**

**26** The NSW Health Department web site can be found at [www.health.nsw.gov.au](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au).

**27** The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare web site can be found at [www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au).

# **NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Births Collection**

## **NSW REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, BIRTHS COLLECTION**

## INTRODUCTION

**1** The Births Collection is administered by the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. It records the details of births in NSW.

**2** This dataset is the collection used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the compilation of **Births, Australia** (cat. no. 3301.0) and is also used in the calculation of official population estimates. Registration of a birth is required by law, and must be completed for a birth certificate to be issued (a necessary document for establishing identity when enrolling in educational institutions, opening bank accounts, applying for passports, etc.).

**3** The authority to collect this information is legislated in the **Births, Deaths & Marriages Registration Act 1995**.

**4** Information is collected on the details of the birth, the mother and father, their marriage, previous children from this relationship, and children of the mother from other relationships.

**5** In this product, data are presented on births by age of mother and fertility rates. Fertility rates are calculated using preliminary estimated resident population by age and sex at 30 June 2006 based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

## SCOPE

**6** The scope of this collection is births to women who usually reside in NSW, and births to women who were overseas residents but were in NSW at the time of birth and thus registered the birth in NSW.

**7** The coverage of this collection is all births registered by at least one parent. Some births are not registered, but the number is small.

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**8** Births data are available by calendar year. Data in this product are for 2006.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**9** The following key data items from the Births collection relate to data used in this product.

**10** The following key data items relate to the data used in this product.

**11 Birth:** The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as heartbeat.

**12 Local Government Area (LGA) of usual residence:** The LGA where the mother usually resided for the majority of her pregnancy.

**13 Total fertility rate (TFR):** The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). The TFR represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

## GEOGRAPHY

**14** The **2004 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) is used in the coding of this collection. Data are available by Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence. Within this report, SLA data have been aggregated to Local Government Area.

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**15** State and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages are responsible for registration of births. Registrations are based on information from a form completed by a parent of the child.

**16** This registration form is the basis of the data Registrars provide to the ABS for compilation of aggregate statistics in **Births, Australia** (cat. 3301.0). Most data items are collected in all states and territories, and therefore national level statistics are available for most characteristics. Some states collect additional information.

## **ACCURACY**

**17** There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth, and as a result of delay in registration, some births occurring in a year are not registered until the following year, or even later. This delay can be caused either by the parents or the Registrar.

**18** For births data, cell values less than three have been suppressed to protect confidentiality. Other cells may be suppressed to provide consequential confidentiality.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**19** The publication, **Births, Australia** (cat. no. 3301.0) is released around November each year.

## **ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST**

**20** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## **RELATED WEB SITES**

**21** Further information can be found at the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages web site: [www.bdm.nsw.gov.au](http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au).

# **NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Deaths Collection**

## **NSW REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, DEATHS COLLECTION**

## **INTRODUCTION**

**1** The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Deaths collection has been compiled from data made available to the ABS by the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state



or territory.

**2** The Deaths collection brings together statistics and indicators for deaths in Australia.

**3** In NSW, the **Births, Deaths & Marriages Act 1995** requires all deaths occurring in NSW to be registered within seven days of burial or cremation.

**4** The Deaths collection includes information on the number of deaths classified by age, sex, birthplace, marital status, cause of death and usual residence of deceased by state or territory; also information on infant deaths, deaths of Indigenous persons, age-specific death rates, expectation of life at birth and standardised death rates.

**5** In this product, information is presented on death rates and deaths by age. Information is also presented on the number of infant deaths between 2004 and 2006 and the average infant mortality rate for the same period.

**6** Populations used to calculate rates are preliminary estimated resident population by age and sex at 30 June for each year, based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

## SCOPE

**7** The ABS Deaths Collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents which occurred outside Australia may be registered but are not included in the ABS statistics.

**8** These tables do not include foetal deaths (stillbirths).

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**9** The reference period is calendar years, with the latest release available for 2006.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**10** The following key data items from the Deaths collection relate to data used in this product:

**11 Death:** The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

**12 Infant death:** The death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

**13 Infant mortality rate:** The number of deaths of children under one year of age in one calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. In this product the infant mortality rate has been presented as an average for three years. The average rate was calculated by summing the infant mortality rates for the three years and dividing this by three.

**14 Local Government Area (LGA) of usual residence:** LGA of usual residence of the deceased.

**15 Standardised death rate (SDR):** SDRs enable the comparison of death rates between populations of different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates: the direct and indirect methods. Only the **indirect method** is used in this product. The indirect method is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

## GEOGRAPHY

**16 The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) is used in the coding of this collection. Data are available by Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence. SLA data are aggregated to Local Government areas in this product.

**17** The registration of deaths is the responsibility of the individual state and territory Registrars. Registrations are based on information supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased or an official of the institution where the death occurred, and on information supplied by a medical practitioner as to the cause of death. The information is supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) by individual Registrars for compilation into the aggregate statistics in **Deaths, Australia** (cat. no. 3302.0).

## ACCURACY

**18** There is usually an interval between a death's occurrence and its registration. Because of delays in registration some deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later.

**19** For deaths data, cell values of less than three have been suppressed to protect confidentiality. Other cells may be suppressed to provide consequential confidentiality.

**20** In compiling deaths statistics the ABS uses a variety of quality control measures to ensure the data are as reliable as possible. These measures include seeking further information, where necessary, to enable accurate classification of the underlying cause of death, detailed computer editing of data and checks on the statistical output, at the individual record and aggregate levels.

**21** The ABS provides certification booklets to help certifiers provide accurate and comprehensive information for mortality coding on medical certificates of cause of death.

## PUBLISHED DATA

**22** The main summary publications of deaths data are **Deaths, Australia** (cat. no. 3302.0) and **Causes of Death, Australia** (cat. no. 3303.0).

## ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**23** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. For further information, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## RELATED WEB SITES

**24** Further information can be found at the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages web site: [www.bdm.nsw.gov.au](http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au).

# NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, Driver and Rider Licence Holders

## ROADS AND TRAFFIC AUTHORITY NSW, DRIVER AND RIDER LICENCE HOLDERS

### INTRODUCTION

**1** The number of licence holders is derived from the Driver and Vehicle System (DRIVES), the operational system of the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA). The RTA collects information on licence holders in order to maintain the driver licence register as required by law. The data are then used by the RTA, Police and the community. Information is only released in accordance with the **Privacy and Personal Information protection Act 1998**.

**2** Licence information is collected under the authority of the **Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1998**, and the **Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 1999**.

**3** Data collected in DRIVES cover all recordable licensing, registration and related activities in NSW.

**4** In this product, data are presented on the number of driver and rider licence holders.

### SCOPE

**5** The scope of the collection is holders of current, valid driver and rider licences in NSW. Licence holders are persons aged 16 years and above, who have met the eligibility requirements to drive and/or ride a motor vehicle. A licence holder can hold more than one class of licence; however they will only be counted once as this is a count of licence holders, not licences.

### REFERENCE PERIOD

**6** The data presented in this product are a snapshot of licence holders with valid, current licences as at 30 June 2006.

### KEY DATA ITEMS

**7** The following key data items relate to the data used in this product.

**8 Licence Holder:** A NSW licence holder is a person who holds a NSW driver or rider licence issued by the RTA. The RTA issues licences when it deems that the person is knowledgeable about the road rules, competent, medically fit to drive safely and meets other licensing requirements. By law, licence holders must be 16 years of age or older before they are eligible to apply to drive a vehicle.

### GEOGRAPHY

**9** Each licence holder is identified by their postcode of residence. In this product data are concorded to Local Government Area (LGA) using a postcode to LGA concordance, to proportionately allocate licence holders as the population. The 2006 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) was used in the coding.

## **COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

**10** DRIVES, the on-line operational system used by the RTA, records all registration and licensing transactions between the RTA and its customers as they take place. The RTA statistics on licence holders are derived from these transactions.

**11** Statistics on licensing are compiled by the Data Research Unit, Driver and Vehicle Services Branch of the RTA. The unit receives regular reports from DRIVES in the form of Management Information System (MIS) reports. MIS reports may be either transaction based or in the form of a snapshot. The data published in this product are snapshot data.

## **ACCURACY**

**12** These data were collected using postcode geography and then concorded to Local Government Areas (LGA). The 2006 concordance has been updated from the 2001 concordance which uses 2001 ABS Census data to estimate the percentage contribution of each postcode to each LGA. An assumption underlying the concordance is that the population in the dataset is distributed evenly throughout a postcode in the same way as the Census data used to derive the concordance. This may be imprecise when the concordance is applied to a sub-population; for example, younger persons or heavy vehicle drivers.

**13** As data in this collection are obtained from an administrative system, they are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error, may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in data reporting by respondents;
- errors in capturing or processing data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

## **COLLECTION HISTORY**

**14** The collection of statistical information in its current format started in 1997. However, the RTA has been collecting licensing information since its inception on 1 January 1990, with a frequent count of licence holders starting in 1994.

**15** The RTA was established by the amalgamation of the Department of Motor Transport (DMT), the Department of Main Roads (DMR), and the Traffic Authority.

**16** Prior to 1990, information on licence holders was held by the DMT and before that it was kept by the NSW Police, who were the original driver licensing authority in NSW.

**17** The RTA began using DRIVES in the early 1990s. Prior to DRIVES, RTA customer service staff completed all forms in writing when instigating a transaction. Information from the forms was then entered into the RTA's computer system by the data entry section. These data were later transferred to DRIVES.

**18** Over the years, the laws regulating licensing have changed. An amendment in 1997 changed the licence classes. This amendment did not affect data on total licence holders. From July 2000, licence types were broadened slightly to split Provisional licences into P1 and P2. The tenure of licences has also changed over time.

## **PUBLISHED DATA**

**19** The RTA publishes licence statistics in its annual **New South Wales Driver and Vehicle Statistics** publication. There are also summary data presented in the **RTA Annual Report**.

## **RELATED WEB SITES**

**20** Further information can be found at the Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW web site: [www.rta.nsw.gov.au](http://www.rta.nsw.gov.au).

# **NSW State Library, Public Library Statistics Collection**

## **NSW STATE LIBRARY, PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS COLLECTION**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**1** The public library statistics collection is managed by the State Library of NSW. The collection consists of data on public library services in NSW. The data are collected from local councils who submit information on the public libraries in their Local Government Area (LGA).

**2** The collection is used by local councils, public libraries, and state libraries in Australia to report on and monitor the performance of NSW public libraries, and for benchmarking purposes in NSW and elsewhere in Australia.

**3** Collecting this information assists the Library Council of NSW to fulfil their legislative requirement to make careful inquiry into all local library services. The data are derived from returns by local councils.

**4** Data are collected on various topics including library expenditure and subsidy, circulation, total stock, registered borrowers (a person who is in possession of a valid, active library card), staff, acquisitions, service points and library materials.

**5** In this product, information is presented on the circulation of public library materials in NSW.

### **SCOPE**

**6** The scope of the collection is all public libraries in NSW.

**7** Public libraries may include the following facilities:

**8 Central library:** This is either a single site library service point or the operational centre and central service point of a multiple site library service. It is operated by permanent paid library staff. It is usually where the principal library collection is housed, where processing is centralised and where the public have direct access to a full range of library services and

facilities.

**9 Administration headquarters:** The operational centre for a multiple site library service that operates only or mainly for administrative functions and does not provide a full range of public library services.

**10 Branch library:** This is a service point that is an auxiliary facility with separate quarters from the Central library. It has a permanent collection of books, a permanent paid library staff and offers a broad range of public library services and a regular schedule of public service hours.

**11 Specialist service point:** A facility with public access that does not offer a broad range of public library services, but focuses on one aspect of public library service, e.g. children or genealogy. It is operated by permanent paid library staff.

**12 Public service outlets:** Primarily covers deposit stations and are usually staffed by volunteers or have no staff.

**13 Deposit station:** A service point not operated by library staff, which is usually open for limited hours and is stocked with a small collection of books and other library materials that are changed periodically. Computer access to the library's database may also be provided.

**14 Joint use facility/area:** A facility/area that is open to the public, has a permanent paid library staff and is managed by a formal cooperative agreement between the council and another institution (usually educational, e.g. a school).

**15 Mobile library:** A vehicle equipped and operated by paid library staff to provide a mobile branch library service.

## REFERENCE PERIOD

**16** The reference period is financial years, with data collected annually. The latest release available is for 2005–06.

## KEY DATA ITEMS

**17** The following key data items relate to the data used in this product.

**18 Circulation of materials:** Circulation is a count of all materials in all formats that are loaned for use outside the library. Materials are library resources that are available for reference and loan. These include books, DVDs, CDs and tapes, magazines, videos, CD-ROMs, large print and audio books, toys, etc.

## GEOGRAPHY

**19** Local councils report for all the libraries in their Local Government Area (LGA). LGAs may have more than one library.

**20** Circulation is counted at the library of issue, whether it be a central library, branch library, or a deposit station.

**21** Where a Local Government Area boundary changed during the reference year, the data has been attributed to the relevant LGA of the 2006 edition of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0) boundary using the street address of the library.

## COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

**22** Standard data collection forms are used to collect information from local councils on public library activity. Data collection forms are completed by local councils and submitted to the State Library for processing.

**23** The State Library process the forms and undertakes consistency checks by analysing movements in the reporting patterns of councils from one year to the next. Any major movements are queried.

## ACCURACY

**24** The circulation of Branch libraries and deposit stations has been attributed to the LGAs in which the libraries and deposit stations are located.

**25** Care needs to be exercised in the interpretation of LGA data. This is particularly important for LGAs with a central library, which is designed to cater for the needs of residents of multiple LGAs, (these libraries are known as regional libraries) and for LGAs serviced primarily by mobile libraries, whose circulation may be under reported.

**26** There are financial incentives for councils to complete their forms so as to receive State Government funding, and questions related to circulation are also used by the NSW Local Government Grants Commission to calculate payments to councils. As such, all local councils submit their surveys annually.

**27** Given that all local councils responded, the collection was effectively a census, which means that the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:

- errors in the reporting of data by respondents;
- errors in the capturing or processing of data;
- estimation for missing or misreported data; and
- definition and classification errors.

## COLLECTION HISTORY

**28** The State Library has been collecting and reporting public library statistics since 1973.

## PUBLISHED DATA

**29** Library statistics are published annually by the State Library of NSW in the **Public Library Statistics** publication.

**30** The data published in this product may differ from figures published by NSW State Library due to differences in the geographic coding of areas along the state borders.

## RELATED WEB SITES

**31** More information can be found at the State Library of NSW web site: [www.sl.nsw.gov.au](http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au).

# Glossary

## GLOSSARY

### Actively looking for work

Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory notice boards or the touch screens at Centrelink; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends and relatives.

### Affiliation

Religious affiliation is used to categorise the school or campus.

### Alterations and additions

Building activity carried out on existing buildings. Includes adding to or diminishing floor area, altering the structural design of a building and affixing rigid components which are integral to the functioning of the building.

### Apprehended violence order

AVOs are orders that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering a number of things that the defendant must not do. The defendant must obey the orders made by the Court. Depending on the relationship between the applicant and the defendant, AVOs can relate to either domestic violence or non-domestic related (personal) violence.

### Average annual rate of growth

The average annual rate of population growth,  $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where  $P_0$  is the population at the start of the period,  $P_n$  is the population at the end of the period and  $n$  is the length of the period between  $P_n$  and  $P_0$  in years.

### Bed spaces

The maximum number of bed spaces normally in place available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Three-quarter beds are counted as one bed space; double beds as two bed spaces. Cots and divans not normally used as beds are excluded.

### Birth

The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as heartbeat.

### Building

A building is a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a building's design is the provision for regular access by persons in order to satisfy its intended use.

### Cabins, flats, units and villas



The maximum number of cabins, flats, units and villas available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

### **Capacity**

Capacity in terms of rooms/units/apartments/suites, visitor hostel bed spaces, holiday flats/units/houses or caravan park sites is the maximum number available to accommodate paying guests on the last day of the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.

### **Caravan parks**

Establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins, flats, units and villas which provide either short-term or long-term accommodation to the general public and which provide powered sites for caravan and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests.

### **Care recipients**

A person assessed as having significant care needs which can be appropriately met through the provision of residential care, community care and/or flexible care.

### **Circulation of materials**

Circulation is a count of all materials in all formats that are loaned for use outside the library. Materials are library resources that are available for reference and loan. These include books, DVDs, CDs and tapes, magazines, videos, CD-ROMs, large print and audio books, toys, etc.

### **Civilian population aged 15 years and over**

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas government customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

### **Commercial**

Buildings primarily occupied with or engaged in commercial trade or work intended for commercial trade, including buildings used primarily in wholesale and retail trades, office and transport activities.

### **Community Aged Care Package (CACP)**

A commonwealth-provided funding package to be used to purchase assistance which will enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community.

### **Conversions**

Building activity which converts to a non-residential building to a residential building, e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments. Conversion is considered to be a special type of alteration, and these jobs have been separately identified as such from the July 1996 reference month, though they have only appeared separately in the Building Approvals publication from the January 1998 issue. Prior to that issue, conversions were

published as part of the 'Conversions, etc' category or included elsewhere within a table.

## **Country of birth**

A person's birthplace is coded according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. No. 1269.0).

## **Criminal incident**

A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same offender(s);
- involved the same victim(s);
- occurred at (or in the case of fire, started at) the one location;
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;
- falls into one offence category; and
- falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', 'attempted', 'conspiracy').

A criminal incident consists of one or more offences of the same type (and their related victims and offenders) which are grouped into the same unique occurrence if they are committed by the same person or group of persons and if:

- they are part of actions committed simultaneously or in sequence over a short period of time at the same place;
- they are part of interrelated actions; that is, where one action leads to the other or where one is the consequence of the other(s); and
- they involve the same action(s) repeated over a long period of time against the same victim(s) and come to the attention of the police at one point in time.

One offender assaulting two victims would be counted as one criminal incident. Alternatively, two criminal incidents are recorded in the COPS database if there are two distinct offence types involved (e.g. demand money with menaces and assault) even if the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. A criminal incident can have more than one person of interest.

## **Criminal offence**

Criminal offences are defined under common law and recorded in accordance with the **Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)** (cat. no. 1234.0).

## **Death**

The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

## **Domestic violence**

Domestic violence occurs when one person uses some form of violence such as physical, emotional, sexual, financial or social to control another person in a current or previous relationship. Where assault or other offences occur in a COPS event, police officers are required to record if it is related to domestic violence. If no criminal offence is recorded, but

domestic violence is indicated, a Domestic Violence - no offence COPS incident is recorded.

## **Dwelling structure**

A dwelling is a structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on Census night. Categories used in this product include:

- Separate house: A house which stands alone on its own grounds separated from other dwellings by at least half a metre.
- Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc: These dwellings have their own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below them.
- Flat, unit or apartment: These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell.
- Other: Includes caravan, cabin, houseboat, improvised home, tent, sleepers out (e.g. sheds), and house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.

## **Dwelling unit**

A dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospitals) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in the appropriate category of non-residential building approvals. Dwelling units can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/addition work to an existing residential building; through either new or alteration/addition work on non-residential building, or through conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building.

## **Employed**

All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week;
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on worker's compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

## **Establishments**

The number of licensed hotels and resorts, motels and guest houses, serviced apartments, caravan parks and visitor hostels within the scope of the survey which operated for any part of the survey period, or which closed temporarily for the quarter for seasonal reasons.

## **Estimated Resident Population**

The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

$$\left[ \left( \frac{P_x}{P_o} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

## **Family**

A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Each separately identified couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship forms the basis of a family. Some households contain more than one family.

### **Family with dependent children**

Includes families with a child under 15 years and/or a child of 15-24 years of age who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student.

### **Full-time equivalent – Government school enrolments**

A full time load has a value of one. Students on less than a full time load are expressed as a fraction of the minimum full time load. In the period from 2001 to 2006 a minimum workload for a full time year 11 or year 12 in NSW government schools was 10 units of study.

### **Full-time equivalent – Non-government school enrolments**

The number of full time equivalent (FTE) students is calculated by the addition of full time student numbers with the full time equivalent of part time student numbers. The latter is calculated by dividing the part-time student's workload into what is considered to be a full-time workload for that State or Territory.

## **Full-time workers**

Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

## **Gross tax**

The sum of tax on taxable income and complementary tax. Gross tax is calculated by applying the general rates of tax to the taxable income of most resident individual taxpayers.

## **Holiday flats, units and houses**

The total number of holiday flats, units and houses (excluding establishments predominantly operated on a time-share basis) operated by letting entities (i.e. owners, managers or real estate agents) who have sole letting rights to at least 15 flats, units or houses for short-term letting. These flats, units or houses should be mainly self-contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and should not have breakfast available for guests. Data

for holiday flats, units or houses include short-term owner operators as well as paying guest accommodation.

## **Household**

A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make a common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person.

## **Household composition**

Describes the type of household within a dwelling:

- Family household: Can contain non-family members (unrelated persons and visitors)
- Multiple family household: Contains more than one family. A maximum of three families can be coded to a household
- Lone person household: Any private dwelling in which there is only one usual resident at least 15 years of age
- Group household: Consists of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships, or other blood relationships in these households.

## **Houses**

A house is a detached building primarily intended for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretaker's residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses. Also includes 'cottages', 'bungalows' and rectories.

## **Indigenous status**

Indigenous status is identified by the enrolment records of the students. Enrolment forms are completed by a parent or guardian. Provision of data is voluntary. An Indigenous student is a student of Aboriginal and/ or Torres Strait Islander origin. Historically, the way in which Indigenous status has been determined varies across states and territories. The accuracy of Indigenous numbers depends upon honest and rigorous reporting on enrolment forms and the perception (by students/parents/guardians) that such reporting does not disadvantage the student or family in any way.

## **Industrial buildings**

Buildings used for warehousing and the production and assembly activities of industrial establishments, including factories and plants.

## **Industry**

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006** (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is determined from a description of the kind of business or service carried out at the person's main job.

## **Infant death**

The death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday.

## **Infant mortality rate**

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in one calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. In this product the infant mortality rate has been presented as an average for three years. The average rate was calculated by summing the infant mortality rates for the three years and dividing this by three.

## **Labour force**

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

## **Labour force status**

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

## **Language spoken at home**

Persons were asked to indicate whether they speak a language other than English at home. Information was coded according to the **Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL)** (cat. No. 1267.0). Only one language was coded for each person.

## **Licence Holder**

A NSW licence holder is a person who holds a NSW driver or rider licence issued by the RTA. The RTA issues licences when it deems that the person is knowledgeable about the road rules, competent, medically fit to drive safely and meets other licensing requirements. By law, licence holders must be 16 years of age or older before they are eligible to apply to drive a vehicle.

## **Licensed hotels and resorts with facilities**

Establishments with five or more rooms which are licensed to operate a public bar and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis, with a bath/shower and toilet in most guest rooms, but which do not have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave) in most guest rooms.

## **Local Government Area (LGA) of usual residence**

The LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole, undivided geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Area. Further information concerning LGAs is contained in the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

## **Mean net tax**

Mean (average) net tax is calculated by dividing the sum of net tax and total imputation credit by the number of taxable individuals.

## **Mean taxable income**

Mean (or average) taxable income is calculated by dividing taxable income by the number of taxable individuals.

## **Motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities**

Establishments with five or more rooms which are not licensed to operate a public bar, and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis, with a bath/shower and toilet in most guest rooms, but which do not have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave) in most guest rooms.

## **Net tax**

Net tax refers to the 'net tax payable' personal taxpayers are liable to pay. It is calculated by deducting from gross tax any allowed tax offsets and credits (excluding 30% private health insurance tax offset, imputation credit, share of imputation credit from franked dividends and the section 100(2) credit), and adding on any Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge.

## **New buildings**

Building activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously did not exist.

## **Non-residential building**

A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long term residential purposes. Note that, on occasions, one or more dwelling units may be created through non-residential building activity. However, the value of these dwelling units cannot be separated out from that of the non-residential building which they are part of. Therefore the value associated with these remain in the appropriate non-residential category.

## **Non-taxable individuals**

Non-taxable individuals are those persons who submitted an income tax return to the ATO and their net tax payable was \$0. This is different to those people who did not submit a return.

## **Not in labour force**

Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined.

## **Offence category**

Offence categories are derived from COPS incident types, a unique police classification which encompasses offences as well as other police activities. The COPS extract used by BOCSAR is based on a set of offence categories aligned to the 1995 **Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO)**, issued by the ABS (cat. no. 1234.0).

## **On-site vans**

The maximum number of vans owned or leased by the establishment for the purpose of providing accommodation to the general public.

## **Other non-residential building**

In this product, an other non-residential building is a building whose function is categorised as education, religion, aged care (including nursing homes), health facilities, entertainment and recreation, short-term accommodation or non-residential buildings not elsewhere classified.

## **Other powered sites**

The maximum number of sites with provision for connection to electric power supply, available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period, excluding powered sites occupied by on-site vans, and cabins, flats, units and villas.

## **Other residential building**

An other residential building is a building other than a house primarily intended for long-term residential purposes. An other residential building contains more than one dwelling unit. Other residential buildings are coded to the following categories: semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with one storey; semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with two or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of one or two storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of three storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of four or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment attached to a house; other/number of storeys unknown.

## **Ownership**

Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the sector of the intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval. Residential buildings constructed by private sector builders under government housing authority schemes are classified as public sector when the authority has contracted, or intends to contract, to purchase the building on or before completion.

## **Participation rate**

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

## **Part-time workers**

Employed persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work during the reference week.

## **Persons employed**

The total number of persons working at each accommodation establishment at the end of the survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities). This data item is not applicable to holiday flats, units and houses let by real estate agents.

## **Place of enumeration**

A count of every person who spent Census night in Australia, based on where he or she was counted (as opposed to their place of 'usual residence').

## **Population density**

The number of people per square kilometre.

## **Primary Education**

Primary education typically commences at around age 5 and usually lasts for 7 years. It



does not include sessional education such as preschool education. In NSW primary education extends from Kindergarten to Year 6.

### **Principal offence**

As two or more offences can be dealt with at one time, a persons principal offence is deemed to be that which attracts the most severe penalty.

### **Properties**

Refers to properties owned by the NSW Housing and Land Corporation or head-leased by the Department. Data presented on public housing properties in this product are for occupied or vacant tenantable public housing properties only (see paragraphs 5 and 6 for details).

### **Religious affiliation**

Answering the question on religious denomination is optional, as provided for in legislation. Responses are coded to the **Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG)** (cat. No. 1266.0).

### **Rental subsidy**

The difference between the market rent of the properties and the rent charged to the tenant based on income (NHADD Version 3).

### **Resident**

A resident is a person who has been assessed as requiring residential care and who resides in a Commonwealth-funded aged care service.

### **Residential building**

A residential building is a building consisting of one ore more dwelling units. Residential buildings can be either houses or other residential buildings.

### **Residential care**

Personal and/or nursing care that is provided to a person in a residential care service. The person is also provided with accommodation that includes appropriate staffing, meals, cleaning services, furnishings, furniture and equipment for the provision of that care and accommodation.

### **Schools for Specific Purposes**

Schools for specific purposes (SSPs) are for students with specific needs. Students in SSPs are not assigned to a year of schooling but are reported according to their type of specific need. Students with multiple disabilities are reported according to their main disability. Most schools for specific purposes have permanent enrolments and include schools for students with intellectual (mild, moderate and severe), physical, visual or hearing disabilities, behaviours disorders or emotional disturbance, and students in juvenile justice centres. If the State or Territory government does not provide a special education service or programme for a particular impairment, or the impairment is not of sufficient severity to qualify the student for a government special education service or programme, the student cannot be included as a student with disabilities. Students attending special schools are

recorded according to age, not year level.

## Secondary education

Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12, and lasts for 4 to 6 years. In NSW secondary education extends from Year 7 to Year 12.

## Serviced apartments

Establishments with five or more units which mostly comprise self-contained units at the same location, and which are available on a unit/apartment basis to the general public for a minimum of one night. The units should have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave), refrigerator and bath/shower and toilet facilities; all bed linen and towels should be provided, and daily servicing (i.e. cleaning and bed making) must be available through the on-site management, although this service may not necessarily be used.

## Special student

A student must meet all the following criteria to be classified as a Student with Disabilities (SWD):

- the student must have an intellectual, sensory, physical or social/emotional impairment or multiple impairments;
- the student must have been formally assessed as having the impairment by a person with relevant qualifications. Persons with relevant qualifications are persons such as medical practitioners/specialists, psychologists, social workers, members of the therapy professions, visiting teacher services or guidance officers in schools. Qualifications must be relevant to the impairment being assessed; and
- the degree of impairment must be sufficient to satisfy the criteria for enrolment in government special education services or programmes in the State or Territory.

## Standardised death rate (SDR)

SDRs enable the comparison of death rates between populations of different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates: the direct and indirect methods. Only the **indirect method** is used in this product. The indirect method is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

## Takings from accommodation

Since 1 July 2000, takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including Goods and Services Tax (GST). Takings from meals are excluded. In cases where takings from accommodation data cannot be provided inclusive of GST, the amount of GST payable is estimated and the data revised accordingly. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of

accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.

### **Taxable income (or loss)**

The taxable income amount is an ATO calculated amount. It is equal to the calculated amount of assessable income less allowable deductions. If the amount calculated is less than \$0 (that is, the total of the allowable deductions is greater than the calculated amount of assessable income), the taxable income amount will be reported as equal to \$0.

### **Taxable individuals**

An individual is considered taxable when the calculated net tax payable of the individual is greater than \$0.

### **Tenant**

Refers to households holding a tenancy agreement with the NSW Department of Housing (see paragraph 7 for tenant eligibility).

### **Total fertility rate (TFR)**

The sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). The TFR represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

### **Unemployed**

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

### **Unemployment rate**

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

### **Ungraded students – Government school enrolments**

Ungraded students may attend a special primary, secondary or combined primary/secondary school and may be associated with primary or secondary areas of education but can not be allocated to a particular year level.

### **Ungraded students – Non-government school enrolments**

Ungraded students cannot be allocated to a particular grade, even though they may attend a primary, secondary or combined primary/secondary school and may be associated with primary or secondary areas of education.

## Unpowered sites

The maximum number of sites with no provision for connection to electric power supply, available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

## Usual residence – Census of Population and Housing

Usual residence data provides information on the usually resident population of an area and on internal migration patterns at the State and regional levels. The 2006 Census asked three questions on usual residence: where the person usually lives; where the person usually lived one year ago; and where the person usually lived five years ago.

## Usual residence – Estimated Resident Population

Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.

## Visitor hostels

Establishments with 25 or more bed spaces which provide accommodation to visitors on a bed basis (rather than by room). This category does not include establishments providing charity type accommodation (e.g. Salvation Army hostels) nor hotels, motels and guest houses without in-room facilities which provide accommodation on a per room basis.

# Abbreviations

## ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

\$	dollars
\$'000	thousand dollars
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
no.	number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AC	Automatic coding
ACAT	Aged Care Assessment Team
ACCMIS	Aged Care and Community Care Management Information System
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANCO	Australian National Classification of Offences
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCL	Australian Standard Classification of Languages
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AVO	Apprehended Violence Order
BAPS	Building Approvals collection
BOCSAR	Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
CAC	computer assisted coding
CACP	Community Aged Care Package
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CD	Collection District

COPS	Computerised Operational Policing System
DEST	Department of Education, Science and Training
DET	NSW Department of Education and Training
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DPC	Data Processing Centre
DRIVES	Driver and Vehicle System
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
FTE	full-time equivalent
GST	Goods and Services Tax
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGA	Local Government Area
MERLIN	Management of Expenditure and Resident Linked Information System
MIS	Management Information System
NSSC	National Schools Statistics Collection
NSW	New South Wales
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
RSE	relative standard error
RTA	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SD	Statistical Division
SDR	Standardised Death Rate
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SPARC	System for the Payment of Residential Aged Care
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
SSP	Schools for Specific Purposes
STA	Survey of Tourist Accommodation

## **Population Data Cube (I-Note) - Data Cubes**

This reissue corrects errors in proportion of Local Government Area population in each age/sex category, reported in Table 3 of the Population data cube.

## **Health Data Cube (I-Note) - Data Cubes**

The data cubes are being re-issued because additional data have become available since the original publication date, 18 December 2007.

The new Health file has:

- 2 additional tabs with names "Table 6" and "Explanatory Notes T6"
- updated "Contents" tab.

## **Economic resources Data Cube (I-Note) - Data Cubes**

This reissue corrects errors for Mean taxable income and Mean net tax data reported in Table 1 of the Economic resources data cube.

# Geographic area comparisons Data Cube (I-Note) - Data Cubes

The data cubes are being re-issued because additional data have become available since the original publication date, 18 December 2007.

The new Geographic\_area\_comparisons file has:

- 1 additional tab with name "Table 5"
- updated "Contents" tab.

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